

HANG OUT THIS FLAG

Dec, 15th 1917

PRICE 10 CENTS

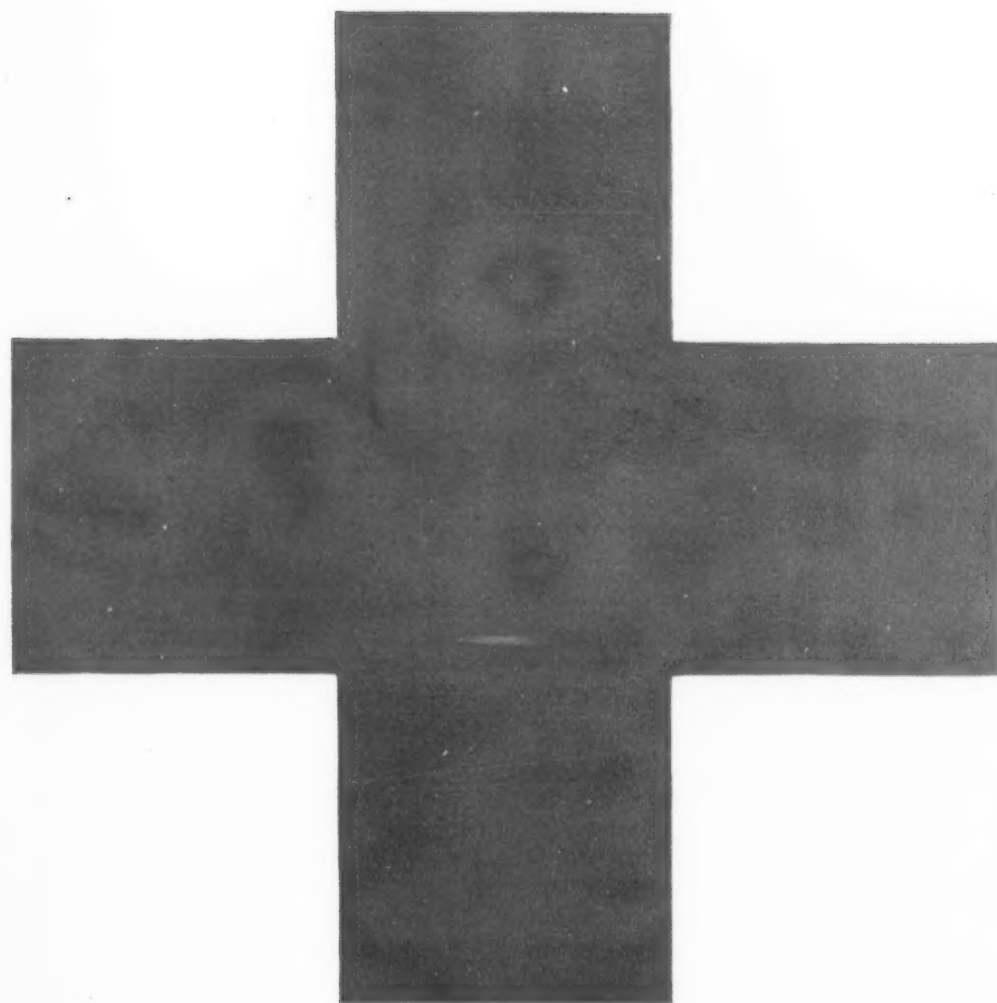
In Canada, 15 Cents

Leslie's

Notice to Reader

After you finish reading this magazine place a one cent stamp alongside of this notice, hand same to your postal employer, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers at the front.

A. S. BULLOCK

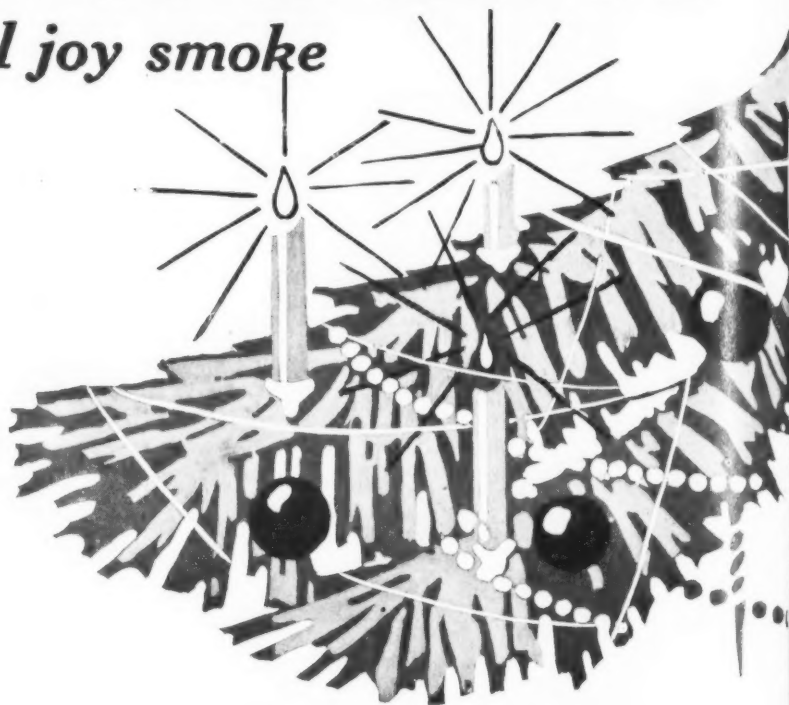


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THE RED CROSS SERVICE FLAG THAT WILL HANG IN THE WINDOWS OF MILLIONS OF AMERICAN HOMES THIS CHRISTMAS. THE NEAREST RED CROSS CHAPTER WILL GIVE YOU YOUR FLAG—IT GOES WITH EVERY DOLLAR MEMBERSHIP.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



Such a satisfying
gift for a man
who smokes!

PUT a pound of Prince Albert tobacco on his Christmas-tribute-table and round out the cheery a. m. as only a smoking man can appreciate! For, P. A. gets the brand of glad hand that hangs the gold-medal-on-the-gift-game and makes you *wise-o* that you've picked *the* tobacco that jams such joy in jimmy pipes and hand-rolled cigarettes!

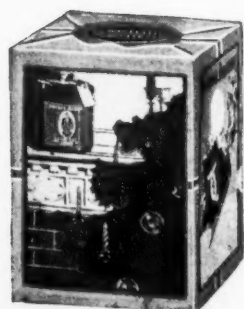
Fussed-in-festal-finery, Prince Albert in the crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top, which keeps the tobacco in perfect condition, is a *regular right handed pass-out!* Quality tobacco *within*, and all the ear-marks of a happy-holiday-hurrah *on the outside!* It's P. A.'s *quality* flavor-fragrance-coolness, plus freedom from bite and parch (cut out by our exclusive patented process), that makes Prince Albert the *first pipe smoke and first makin's smoke* all over the world; that makes it hit the universal taste! *And it's a quality gift you're after.*

You get the slant that this Christmas "pound-of-P. A." puts it over with a big bang—*accepted on sight and no questions asked!* And, figure it at any angle that the supply will be batting out delight long after the tree-trimmings-retire-to-the-rafters!

The boys in training will aim straight for these joy'us pounds-of-pleasure! And the men who hold down the situation at home can't be handed a happier gift! Just get-it-off-your mind *now* and don't take a chance on the wind-up because the demand will

be unusual. And, it's good for you to know that these humidors are *ready-packed* for sure-safe-shipping! And, fitted out with a howdy-do-tag with merry-Christmas scenery, *of course!*

Buy Christmas Prince Albert in crystal glass full pound packages. Prince Albert is also supplied in handsome full pound and full half pound tin humidors, and in toppy red bags and tidy red tins.



Copyright 1917
by R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.



R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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A Red Cross Christmas

TO THOSE WHO FEEL POOR

I write as your brother.

We are a large family.

This world-war, made in Germany, against which we are fighting, has sent our incomes down and our expenses up.

The pinch hurts, but it is not going to kill us.

We still have enough and something to spare.

Though we feel poor, don't let us be impoverished by selfish fear!

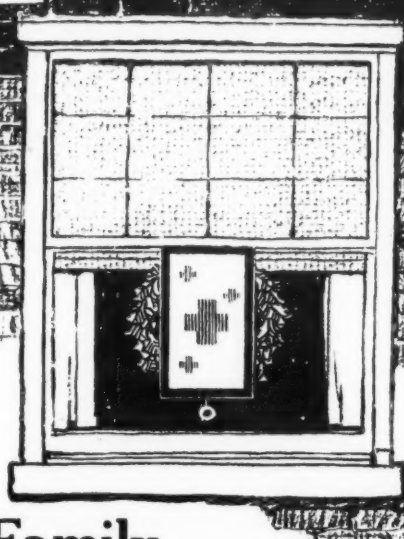
Let us save in food, in service, in clothes, in luxuries and joy-rides—but not in money!

Let us use that by giving it to save the wounded, the suffering, our friends, our country.

Let us keep Christmas this year by keeping up the Red Cross.

Then it will not be a poor Christmas, but a rich Christmas to our hearts.

Henry van Dyke



Here is a Red Cross Service Flag that will be in the windows of millions of American homes this Christmas. It must be in yours—your service flag with a little cross for every member of your household. The nearest Red Cross chapter will give you your flag—it goes with every one dollar membership.

A Service Flag for every Family to make this a RED CROSS Christmas of Mercy

ON this, our country's first Christmas, in the most terrible of all wars, there should be a Red Cross Service Flag in millions—fifteen millions—of homes at least.

When your membership dollar is sent on its errand of mercy, a work of relief, which is the noblest thing in the world today, is aided.

Your Red Cross does not ask you at this time for large contributions.

It asks you to become part of it. **Your** Red Cross asks you to be one of ten million more Americans to give one dollar toward world relief.

The merest outline of Red Cross work could fill this whole magazine—go to your local Red Cross chapter—have your rightful share of service. The Christmas spirit *is* the Red Cross spirit. Let a greater Red Cross be America's Christmas gift to our boys and our Allies.

What is Your American Red Cross?

An all American, largely volunteer organization devoted to practical service to suffering mankind—in times of peace as in times of war.

Congress authorizes it.

President Wilson heads it.

The War Department audits its accounts.

Pershing in France approves it.

It is working for *your* Army—*your* Navy—*your* Allies.

It is working for you.

Join the Red Cross now—start your \$1 on its errand of mercy. Be a member—it is your right

Ten Million New Members by Christmas

The Publishers of Leslie's Weekly have donated this space to the American Red Cross in the belief that its readers will heartily respond.

The Brunswick

ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

Not Merely a Phonograph But a Brunswick!

YOUR good judgment in the selection of gifts is recognized when you present a Brunswick. In this final type phonograph are expressed by master craftsmen all those features music lovers have wished for so long.

Brunswick Superiorities

Plays ALL Records, including Pathe.
All-wood sound chamber—better tone.
Two reproducers, instantly interchangeable.
Accurately timed automatic stop.
Throat-way volume control.
Extra capacity motor.
Improved index files.
Finer cabinet work.
All phonographs in one.
Costs less.
Regular models:
Prices \$32.50 to \$180.
De Luxe models:
Prices \$350 to \$1500.

Here is an instrument that plays all records—not limited to one particular make.

One whose tone carries no metallic nor nasal sounds.

Because of its all-wood sound chamber built like a violin.

The Brunswick combines all the merits and discards the handicaps. It is the supreme achievement of The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company—famed for 76 years in the wood-working art.

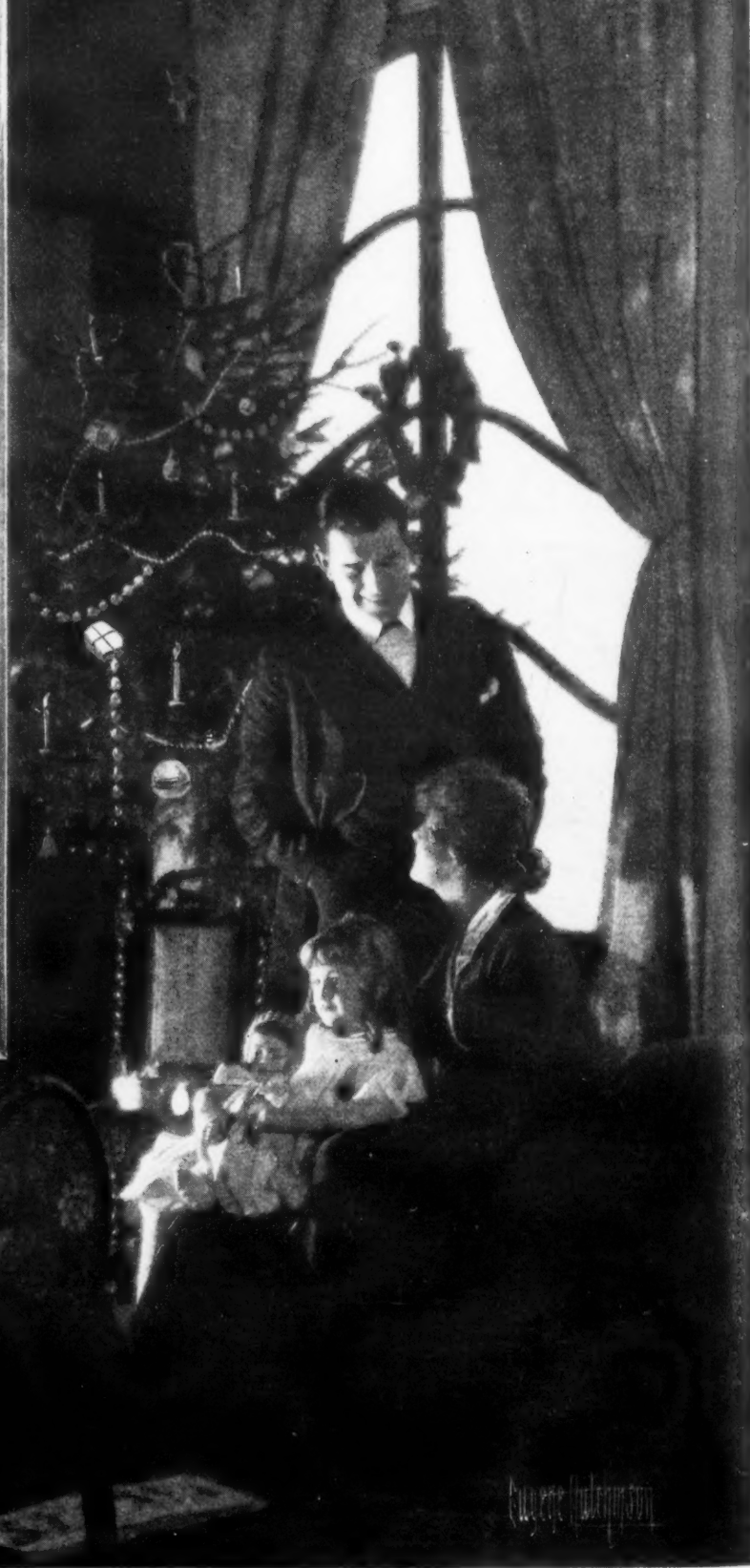
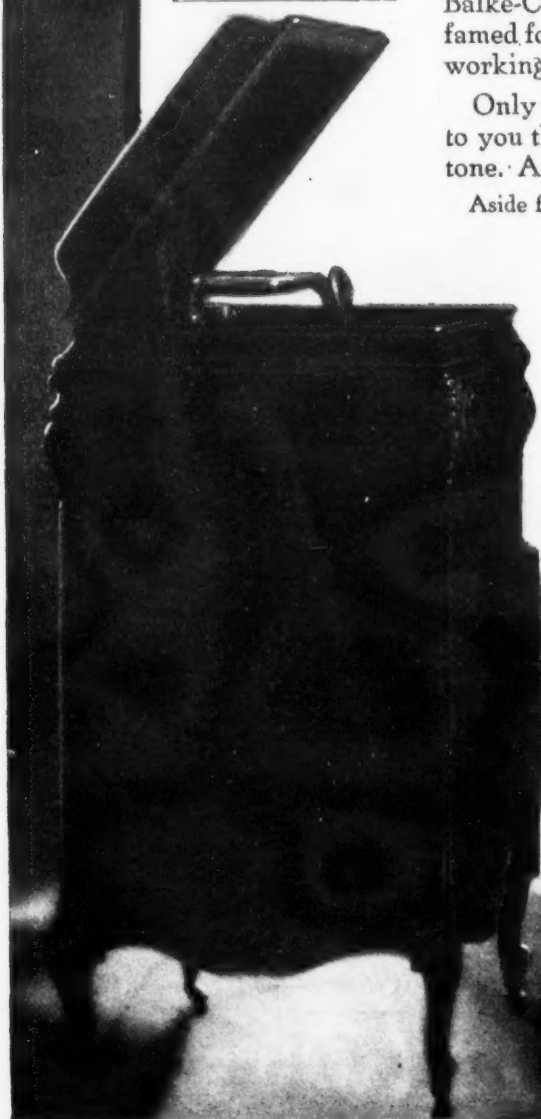
Only your own ear can prove to you the charm of Brunswick tone. And its superiority.

Aside from tone, such a demonstration will convince you also that you must have this all-record phonograph.

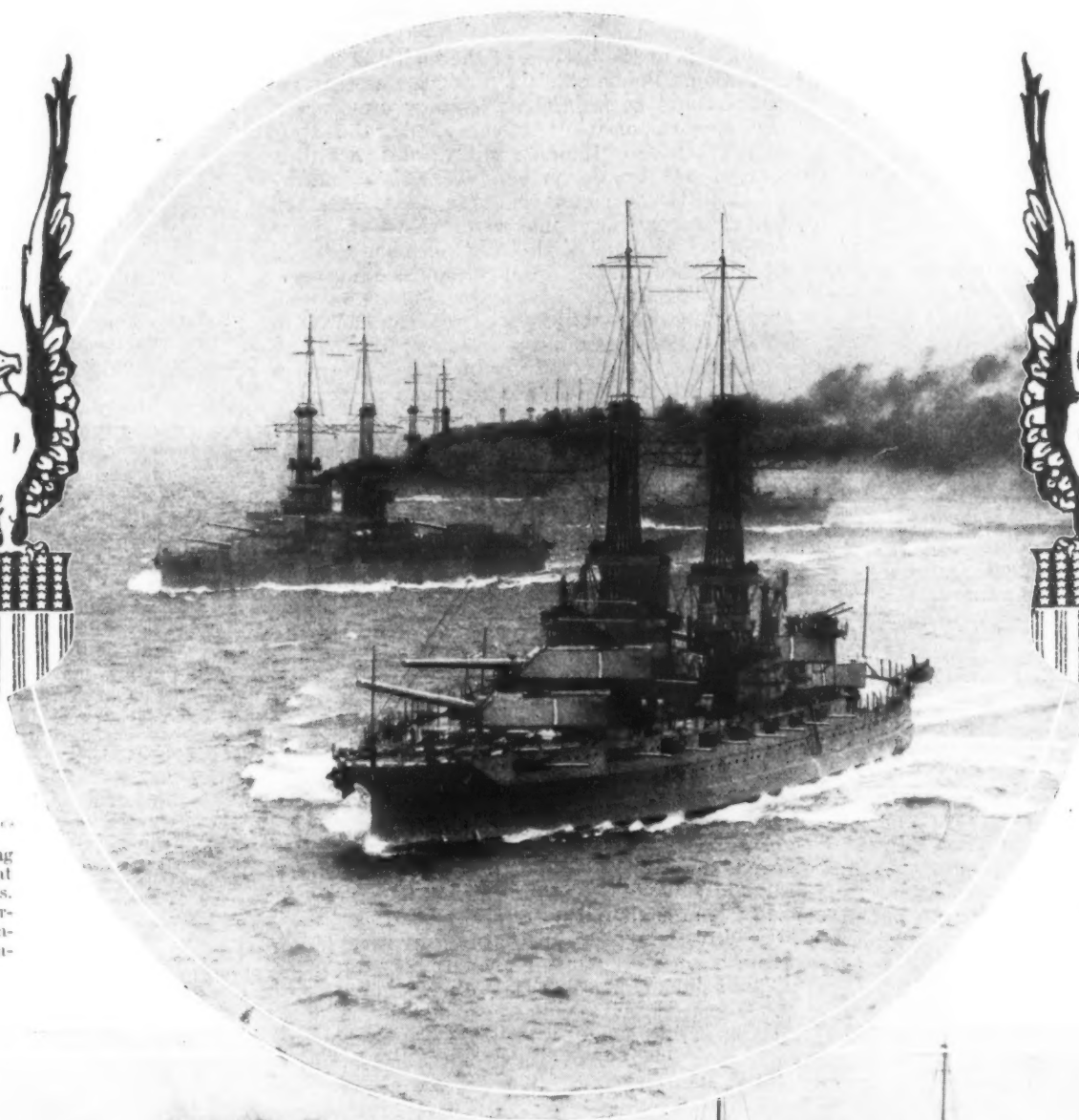
Hear The Brunswick and compare. Then judge for yourself.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company

Branch Houses in Principal Cities of the United States, Mexico, France
Canadian Distributors:
Musical Merchandise Sales Co., Excelsior Life Building, Toronto

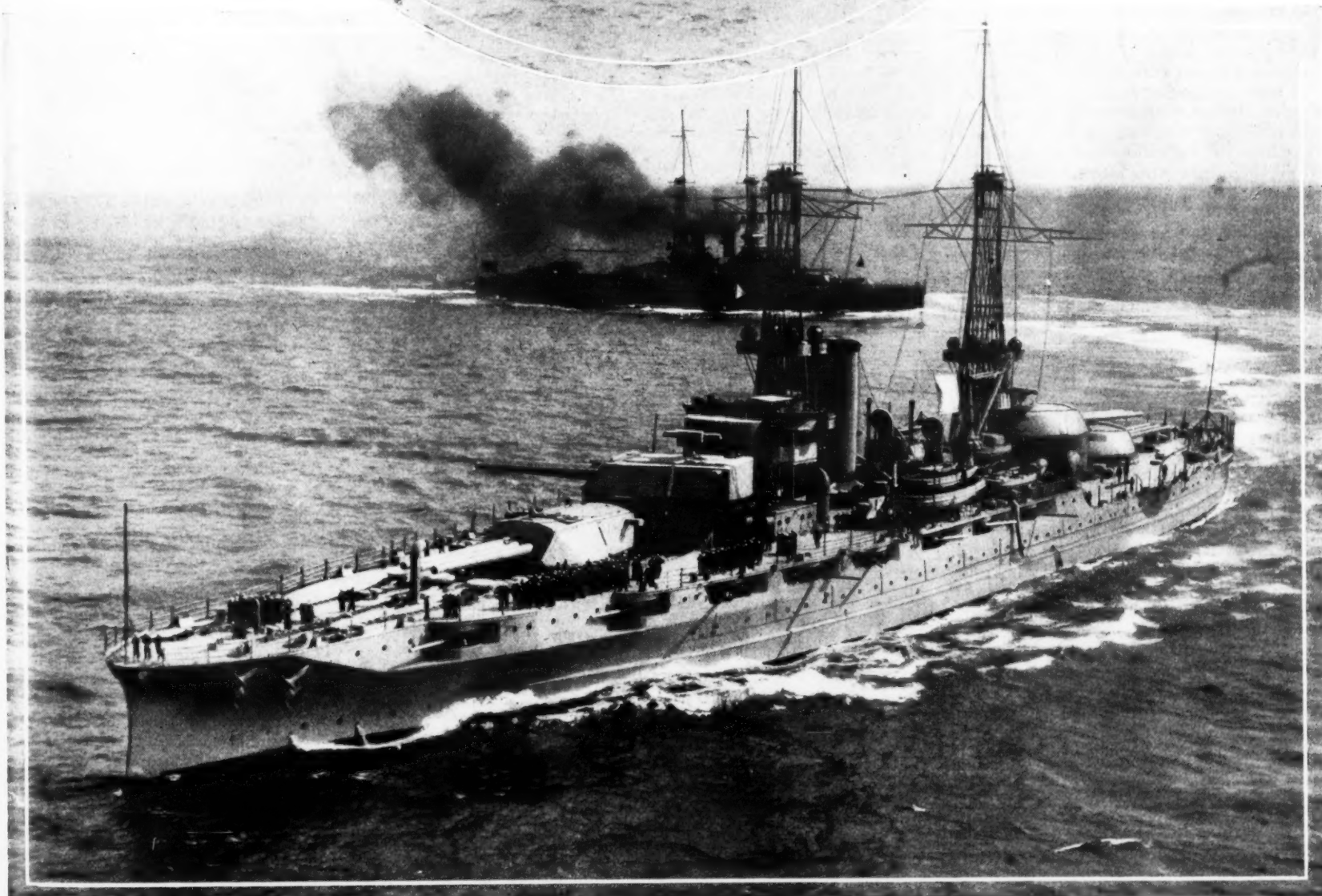


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There is no more inspiring sight than that of a great fleet at battle maneuvers. At the right are the super-dreadnaughts of the Atlantic fleet in an open formation.

This close up taken from the fighting top of a sister ship shows two of Uncle Sam's most powerful battleships executing a right angle turn.



LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States

Established December 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"Stand by the Flag; In God we trust"

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y.

10 cents a copy—\$5.00 a year.

CXXV SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917. No. 3249

Everybody's War

By PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

THIS is not a banker's war or a farmer's war or a manufacturer's war or a laboring man's war—it is a war for every straight-out American, whether our flag be his by birth or by adoption. We are today a nation in arms, and we must fight and farm, mine and manufacture, conserve food and fuel, save and spend, to the one common purpose.

Winning the War

IN a recent editorial we took the ground that if we were to win the war, the Government should encourage production in every line, that this could be done only by allowing profits to industry, and that with production thus stimulated to the highest point the Government could then levy excess profits taxes to pay for the war. We note that the National Foreign Trade Council's report to the President and to Congress sustains the principles we advocated.

The members of the Council, representing the nation's leading commercial, industrial, financial and transportation institutions, urge that "the Government name prices at which the least favored concern can afford to manufacture and sell at a fair profit, and then to equalize the advantage more favored producers will have under the rate by a system of profit taxation that will take from the institution that can make the largest profit the excess earned over its neighbors through the tax route."

The supreme need of the hour is high production. That can be secured only by high prices. High profits will justify high taxation upon the producer to pay for the war, and there will be work for all at high wages. England is solving the problem of production, taxation and high cost of living in this way. The Administration's method of fixing prices at a low figure has proven a failure in the coal trade. Give the operators and transportation companies a fair profit, cut out unnecessary red tape, and all necessary coal will be mined and moved to its destination.

The National Foreign Trade Council points out that high prices frequently serve a valuable purpose, by limiting the consumption of certain commodities and by stimulating the production of substitutes. The Administration ought to realize that, if the country is to raise the almost fabulous sums necessary to carry on a long war, our industries must be encouraged to expand. The way to have high wages and a record production is for the Government either to let the natural law of supply and demand have free course, or to fix prices high enough to give a fair profit in every industry. In either case the Government will be able, through excess profits taxes, to pay a large part of the expense of the war. We cannot win the war without the money to pay its cost.

Hope in Hoover

IT is curious how people get a distorted idea about questions of vital consequence to the public welfare. Perhaps political self-seekers, who are constantly misrepresenting facts for their

own selfish purpose, are to blame. We have always thought this was at the bottom of public men's understanding of great questions, and we think it is at the bottom of the high-cost-of-food agitation. Public officials, as sincere as they are zealous and as imprudent as they are sincere, are also responsible. For example, the Hon. Carl Vrooman, of the Department of Agriculture, started out by denouncing capitalists and by declaring that if he could get hold of food "sharks" and "pirates" he would bring down the price of foods. It is noted that his voice has recently been hushed, but he probably misled many.

Thoughtful men, such as Mr. Hoover, have no illusions that the world's food problem can be so easily solved. Mr. Hoover knows that price-fixing has been a failure in every European country where it has been tried, and recognizes, too, the influence of the inexorable law of supply and demand upon prices. The main work of his department has been to stimulate production and encourage conservation through voluntary co-operation of producers, retailers and consumers.

Canada's Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, also has no illusions as regards price-fixing. "The first duty of the Food Controller," said he, "is not to cut prices, sell goods at cost, eliminate middlemen, or correct in a day economic evils which an unthrifty, even luxurious, use has allowed, even encouraged to grow up, but to protect Canada, the Canadian troops and our share of the war of the Empire against disaster through famine—I use the word without any exaggeration. I can do this only by decreasing consumption as much as possible and increasing production."

Only a small portion of the population is engaged in food production, but every individual is a consumer. If conditions are to be improved, every household must exercise more care in its expenditures, must see that every particle of waste is abolished. People should not stop buying, but should buy sensibly. America has enough and to spare, but it is only by sedulously avoiding all wastefulness that we shall have enough to spare to save our Allies from starving. Mr. Hoover has said that "starvation would win the war," and that the side best able to organize its resources for food production and conservation would come out victorious. He is right.

The Plain Truth

CONGRATULATION! The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Daily Eagle*, which has just celebrated its seventy-sixth birthday, has the distinction of having already covered three wars—Mexican, Civil and Spanish—and is now ably covering the fourth and greatest of all. Under the late St. Clair McKelway, the editorial page of the *Eagle* enjoyed a nation-wide influence. In all its history it was never stronger, brighter or more international in its outlook than today at seventy-six.

SANE! Should Christmas shopping be greatly limited on account of the war, trade will be seriously dislocated. There is something, however, in the suggestion of the Sane and Patriotic Christmas Association that Christmas giving this year be sane and patriotic. It would be to our discredit were the war not taking the frivolous element out of the nation's life. Don't buy less, but more sensibly. A Liberty Bond for your best girl and a war savings certificate for \$4.12 in the child's stocking might be a good thing along with less candy and fewer toys. Let us have the biggest Christmas trade we have ever had, with a minimum of selfishness and useless tokens, and with a maximum of true Christmas thoughtfulness for the needy and of sensible gifts.

PENSIONS! Liberty loans may be oversubscribed, but it seldom happens that a church appeal for funds has this result. This is the experience of Bishop Lawrence, who undertook to raise \$5,000,000 for a pension system for clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. More than that sum has already been paid in, while total cash and pledges amount to \$8,712,000. The pension granted is not less than \$600 a year nor more than half the recipient's average salary. Widows and orphans are assured proportionate help. The Protestant Episcopal Church may well be proud of its achievement. The ministry is the most underpaid of callings, a situation whose worst effects appear when

clergymen are forced to retire through illness or old age. It is a serious reflection on the Church when it takes poorer care of its ministers than industrial corporations take of their employees.

ADVERTISING! There are tricks in advertising as in everything else. A company in Brooklyn has been unearthed which by means of "trick" city directories and contract blanks is said to have cleaned up \$100,000 a year during the last three years in Brooklyn and other cities. Directories without dates and with unnumbered pages were used in deceiving the unsuspecting business man. Contracts called for collection "on publication." The advertisement was printed on a loose sheet of paper and slipped into the directory in a good advertising position, and on its presentation collection was readily made. Gullible individuals are constantly being taken in by wildcat stock schemes, but it is not often that business firms are tricked by fakers. The plain lesson in this case is to stick to legitimate forms of advertising, and to do business only with firms whose reputation is above reproach.

EDUKATION! With soap-box orators spouting on the corners, with every social, economic and political question demanding restatement as the result of the great war, the need for sane education on these problems was never more pressing than now. The League for Political Education of New York City, under the directorship of Robert Erskine Ely, aims to promote good citizenship and social justice through the education of public opinion mainly by means of lectures and addresses, and has never had a more promising field than now in the twenty-four years of its existence. Absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian, the League secures for its lecturers the best-informed and leading authorities in every subject discussed. Its strength lies in the spirit of fair play and readiness to hear both sides of every public question. Its evening lectures afford a liberal education in all that concerns contemporary life and thought. Every community should have them.

RETAILERS! Several readers of LESLIE'S criticize us for pointing out, in recent editorials, that retailers have taken advantage of the coal and sugar shortages to charge excessive prices for these staples. In the matter of coal we simply quoted the finding of the Federal Trade Commission in their investigations in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the case of sugar the demands of some New York retailers of 15 cents a pound at a time when the Food Administration said no retailer should charge more than 9½ or 10 cents. We agree with our correspondents that it is unfair to make sweeping charges against all retailers for the sins of a few, just as we have always contended it is unjust to attack all railroads and big corporations because in the past the conduct of some has not been above reproach. As a general rule the successful business man, whether big or little, is honest, or his success will prove only temporary. A few retailers, have taken advantage of shortages to squeeze the public, but the great majority will co-operate with the Government as housewives co-operate with the Federal Food Administration in the conservation of food.

SACRIFICED! To the surprise of the whole country, Tammany Hall, after twenty lean years, was swept as by a tidal wave into complete control of New York City at the recent election. The *World* points out that New York has always sent its best mayors down to defeat. In face of the fact that Mayor Mitchel had the enthusiastic support of every English language paper but one in New York City, the upheaval is remarkable. Declaring that in Kentucky or in any other normal American community the re-election of Mayor Mitchel would have been a foregone conclusion, Colonel Watterson in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that New York politics have been "queer from the beginning; largely a matter of bargain, intrigue and corruption." The election showed that the average citizen has a poor memory concerning corruption and graft of other days. Good citizens were caught napping when they failed to give Mayor Mitchel the nomination on the Republican-Fusion ticket in the primaries, and that handicap was never overcome. On the other hand, by clean administration Mayor Mitchel raised up a vast array of opposition to his retention in power from the hordes of profit-sharers in graft and vice to be found in every great city. Mayor Mitchel cleaned up the dock, police, fire, charity and every other department, and put the city's affairs on a sound business basis. He was sacrificed because of the honesty and efficiency of his administration. All who had once profited by political favoritism and who hoped to do so again were against the man whom Elihu Root described as the "best mayor New York has had in fifty years." The opposition was solid, while the friends of good government failed to get together.

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Is Hungary the Peace-Wedge?

By LASZLO SCHWARTZ and ANDOR GARVAY

EDITOR'S NOTE: Both Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Garvay are strong supporters of the Independent Hungary movement. Laszlo Schwartz has contributed to publications in America more literature on Hungarian music and culture than any other writer. He has been in America for twenty years and is a naturalized citizen. Mr. Garvay is one of Hungary's most successful playwrights and journalists.

THE United States is showing good judgment in not declaring war on Austria. It is indisputable that there are sufficient grounds for a declaration of war against Germany's chief ally, but before taking this weighty step our Government has no doubt given due consideration to the fact that war on Austria would necessarily mean a war on Hungary. Hungary's people are in this war against their will and interests simply because they are and have been for centuries under the heel of the Hapsburgs, who are at present dominated by the Hohenzollerns. The bulk of Austro-Hungary's subjects fighting on the Teuton lines are Hungarians, who from the very beginning of the war did not wish to be implicated, having no interests in common with the Austrians. This will be seen from a review of the facts in past history.

Even during the preliminaries preceding the world war, the Hungarians expressed their anti-war feelings in unmistakable terms. Throughout the leading cities of Hungary, especially in Budapest, flaming posters appealed to the populace against any war in which Austria would spend Hungary's blood and treasures for the furtherance of her own interests, as she has done in the past. If Hungary objected to war when, through the greedy ambition of the Romanoffs, there was danger of Pan-Slavism, how much more intensely does she object to war now when, with the exit of the Czar, the last vestige of danger to Hungary's people has passed away?

So it is not strange that when speaking of the Central Powers' fighting forces we hardly ever hear mention of the Hungarian army. As a matter of fact, in proportion to the vast amount of war literature that has appeared, hardly any comments have been made about Hungary and her rôle in this war. Yet, let anyone pick up the map of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and at first glance he will realize that if Germany really has a powerful ally in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy then this power is not lent from within Austria's scraggy and divided frontiers, but from behind the bulwarks of Hungary's solid and well-rounded borders.

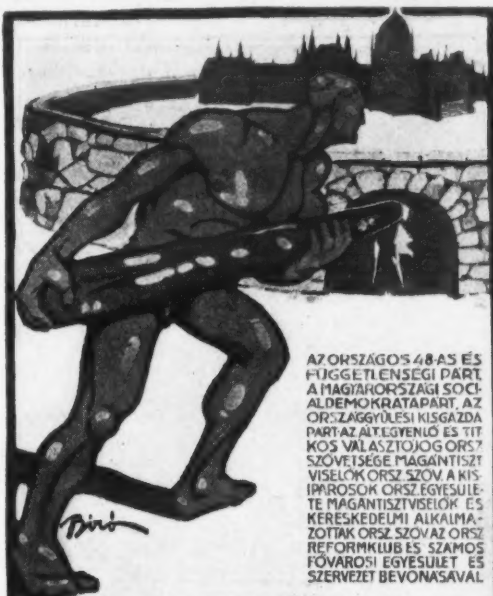
The Crazy-Quilt of Races

The literature of this war depicts Hungary as a crazy-quilt of polyglot races. As a result of this willful or intentional misrepresentation, very few Americans know that, according to the census of 1906 of Hungary's population of 21,000,000 people, there are 15,000,000 of pure Hungarian or Magyar stock. These 15,000,000 Magyars, speaking a language all their own, which does not resemble any other tongue in the world, this one-thousand-year-old European race with its Asiatic origin, forms that vast power which was forced to Germany's aid through her alliance with the Austrian-Hungarian monarchical government.

If such is the case—and no one can disprove these facts—does it not seem inexplicable that Hungary's aim, its accomplishments and its rôle in the German-Austrian alliance should be almost totally overlooked in the English, German and Austrian war dispatches? Does this not seem a peculiar state of affairs? No. Not at all, at least not to those who are well versed in the deplorable rôle which Hungary plays in the Dual Monarchy.

Let There Be Light

Since 1526, beginning with the reign of Ferdinand I, without interruption unfortunate Hungary has been under the domination of the Hapsburgs. These kings of Austrian blood and Austrian sympathies have never looked upon Hungary as anything but the granary of Austria. These foreign rulers have usurped Hungary's wealth and in every respect have made Hungary the prey of Austria. Austria was not slow to make use of her opportunities. Throughout centuries she has literally sapped the unfortunate country of its vitality and treated it as a mere colony. The mercantile interests as well as the clerical aristocracy of the Viennese court have systematically consumed the wealth of Hungary. They abused the rich soil, squan-



1911 JULIUS 30. AN D.U. 4 ÓRAKOR
A TATTERSAALBAN AZ ÁLTALANOS,
EGYENLŐ, TITKOS VÁLASZTÓJOG ER-
DEKÉBEN ÉS A VÉDERŐJAVASLAT EL-
LEN NYILVANOS NÉPGYÜLEST TART.

The Hungarian people's plea for universal suffrage and a secret ballot—typified by a giant battering down the walls to the Reichsrath. This plea is endorsed by ten of the leading progressive political parties in Hungary.



A HÁBORU BORZALMAI ELLEN
BUDAPEST MUNKÁSSÁGA VASÁRNAP D.U.
TÜNTETŐ FELVONULÁST ÉS NÉPGYÜLEST
TART A TATTERSAALBAN.
MINDEN MUNKÁSNAK TILTAKOZNI
KELL A TÖMEGMÉSZÁRLÁS ELLEN
A MAGYARORSZÁGI SZOCIÁLDEMOKRATA PART.

Poster that appeared throughout Hungary just prior to the war, sponsored by the Hungarian Socialist Democratic Party, protesting against the horrors of mass butchery, and calling for a parade and demonstration against Austria's demand for war. The picture portrays Austria (in the Austrian uniform) shoveling Hungary's people into the maw of the cannon.

dered the natural resources, enslaved the ranks of the splendid peasant workers, men and women alike, and the "Camarilla" (the power behind the throne in Vienna) crushed the Hungarian people under the staggering burdens of an unjust taxation.

In order to succeed with this evil policy the "Camarilla" employed all means and ways to keep culture from

the Hungarian borders and to cripple Hungary's agricultural and commercial development so as to make intercourse impossible between Hungary and the cultured nations of the continent.

Shielding Europe

To all of this must be added the sad fact that, before Hungary came under Austria's yoke, throughout three hundred years she had withstood the brunt of fighting against the conquering Turks who were bent on annihilating Western civilization. Battling for European culture, Hungary lost the opportunity to develop her own.

After these three hundred years of Calvary, Hungary crushed in body and soul, received Austria with open arms, mistaking the tyrant for a liberator. After defeating the Turks, Hungary began her second Calvary under the Austrian heel. To quote but one illustration of Austria's tyrannical rule, it may be mentioned that in 1848, during the cycle of continental revolutions, Hungary had hardly any public schools. Those two or three higher educational institutions which existed during that period were built for the benefit of the nobility, who, in their heartless oppression of the people, ran a close second to the Austrian "Camarilla." Some of the offspring of this same nobility and the original landowners are found today fighting side by side with the Austrian government against the Hungarian people who are rising to claim their right to live under a government of their own, one formed in the true spirit of democracy. The ancient nobility did not pay taxes and carried no burdens of the land, but instead took full share of human and civic rights, even to the extent of being literal masters and owners of the Hungarian peasants. During that dark period commerce, railroads, inner navigation and industries could not be mentioned in a serious vein. Nay, in the modern sense, not even highways could be found throughout the land.

Democracy Rises and Stumbles

Such were the results achieved through Austrian rule. It was on account of these grievances that Louis Kossuth, leading the Hungarian middle classes, rose to crush the tyrants. This revolution was downed under the very eyes of the great democratic nations of Europe, but only with Russian aid, for even when bled white, Hungary proved undownable to the Hapsburgs. Austria showered terrible abuses upon conquered Hungary. The Viennese government imprisoned or executed the best of Hungary's manhood and impoverished the land to the lowest extreme.

Until 1866 the country was a seething furnace of discontent. Then Austria was attacked by Prussia. Austria proved helpless as a warrior, and after the fatal battle of Koeniggratz she found no other loophole for escape but a peace with Hungary, if Hungary was to be brought to her aid. These tactics were merely a repetition of Austria's old diplomatic tricks. During days of peace she crushed Hungary; but the moment Austria was attacked by a powerful enemy she sent the dove of peace across the border and showed herself in her best neighborly virtues.

Ferenc Deak, the leader of the Hungarian Conservative Liberals, concluded the final peace arrangement between Francis Joseph and Hungary. It was only then that Francis Joseph had himself crowned as the King of Hungary and only then did he relinquish his autocratic sceptre and swear to rule the land by the laws of its own constitution. This step was taken merely to safeguard weakened Austria from a second Hungarian revolution, which would have given the German Empire, then in embryo, a splendid opportunity to gather into its fold all Austro-German territories.

The organization of the new empire and the Franco-Prussian war monopolized all Germany's powers and the aggressor made peace with Austria, and what is more, even sought her as an ally. At that time the Bismarck diplomacy had already sown the seeds of English, French and Russian antagonism, and it was through these circumstances that Germany found in Austria an ally against Europe and Austria was assured of German backing against eventual Hungarian uprisings.

Once Austria felt herself high and dry, backed by a "big brother," she continued her merciless political oppression and usurpation of Hungary, just where she had left off in 1868. Only her tactics differed.

(Continued on page 845)

THE ROLL OF HONOR



A new ceremony was enacted in Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada, recently, when medals were presented to six relatives of men who had distinguished themselves, but had not survived to receive the honors. Corporal A. R. Mendizable, was the only survivor there to receive his honor.



Charles W. Isbell, of North Adams, Mass., a member of Dartmouth's ambulance unit, wears a wound stripe and the cross of war.



Evanston, a suburb of Cincinnati, has the largest Red Cross unit in Cincinnati, and practically every mother in the suburb is a member. The unit also has a great many sisters and sweethearts of soldiers in it. Sixteen different articles are manufactured in large quantities by this busy unit. Some members have a record of five shirts in a single day. Others a pair of hand-made socks a day, and some adepts of the needles a sweater in two days. The results of their work since last June in sweaters, socks, scarfs, helmets, and hospital shirts and bandages would fill two freight cars.



Mrs. A. Renaud, of Monroe, Louisiana, was born in France, and now her four children are on the way back. Adolph, Louis and John as members of Company D, 1st Louisiana Infantry, and Miss Evelina Renaud, a daughter, as a Red Cross nurse in the Government Hospital at Washington, D. C. All speak French fluently.



All the male relatives of Mme. Schumann-Heink, famous concert singer, are now wearing uniforms of one country or another. One son, August Heink, is in command of a German submarine. George Washington Schumann is in the U. S. Navy; Henry Heink is a naval reservist at Santiago; Walter Schumann enlisted in the coast artillery; Ferdinand C. Schumann, is in the 340th field artillery; H. C. Guy, a son-in-law, is learning to be an aviator in a California training camp. Recently when she paid a visit to her son Ferdinand at Camp Funston, the soldiers learning that she was in their midst, besieged her with requests to sing for them, which she did.



John V. W. Reynders, was one of the first to go into aviation when war was declared. He had been picked with eleven other men out of 250 or more who are training at the Naval Air Station at Bay Shore, Long Island, to go on a special mission, but on November 4th, his plane turned turtle, and he fell to his death.



America has never been liberal with service decorations on the theory that the singling out of soldiers and sailors for special mention and decoration was not in accord with the principles of democracy. England and France, on the other hand, have always been generous in recognition of individual accomplishment and recently many leaders of American public opinion have argued for a more complete recognition of the American fighting man who does things that merit special mention. Above are British officers and soldiers and sailors, in Hyde Park, awaiting decorations.

Snapshots of the War

Charles M. Schwab's picture of the sinking of the \$16,000,000 super-dreadnought "Audacious."

COURTESY THOMAS MAGAZINE
This unique photograph was taken by Charles M. Schwab while on board the giant liner *Olympic* alongside the sinking British super-dreadnought, *Audacious*, the first modern battleship lost in the war. Lifeboats can be seen taking off the crew, many of whom are gathered on that part of the deck still uncovered by the rough sea that was running. So skillfully did Captain Haddock of the *Olympic* handle his ship that scarcely a sailor was lost. The loss of this 23,000-ton battleship at Lough Swilly is the greatest single disaster suffered by the British navy to date.



When General Byng's mighty offensive with tanks and infantry had broken the German line southwest of Cambrai and the moment for the greatest victory won by the British on the western front had arrived, thousands of cavalrymen poured into the break and wrought havoc with the German artillery and infantry. This was

the first time since the Marne that cavalry had played an important part in France or Belgium. In the picture are French cavalrymen protected by a trench preparing for a sally on the German line. If the German line breaks over an extended front the Allies will launch hundreds of thousands of horsemen against the foe.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

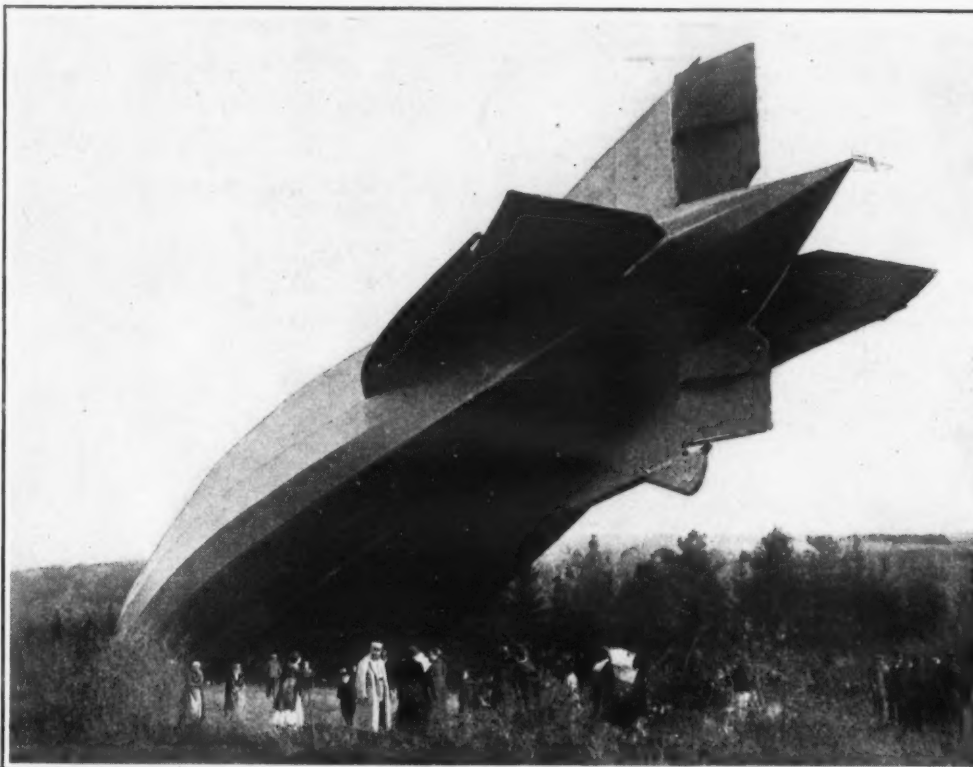
By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

Veil of Censorship over Secret Treaties

THE Bolsheviks have let some rather embarrassing skeletons out of the diplomatic closet. They have been publishing in Petrograd a series of secret agreements between England, France, Italy, and the old régime in Russia. Nothing beyond very brief summaries of these agreements have so far penetrated the veil of the censorship, but enough is known to make it easy to understand why the Entente Allies have heretofore side-stepped a specific and detailed statement of their war-aims. It has been argued that the agreements in question are of slight importance and disclose nothing really new. It is true that well-informed people for a long time past have been aware that secret understandings of this nature existed, and in diplomatic circles there has been a pretty accurate knowledge of the general outlines. But it is one thing to suspect the existence of agreements and quite another to have them set forth in the full detail of their exact wording. That we have not yet received in America, thanks to the censorship, and there is as yet little public realization of the importance of the documents the Bolsheviks have been publishing. In Europe there is a better and more complete understanding and the returns are already coming in. Perhaps the most important effect will be practically to compel an early restatement of the Allies' war-aims with the open or implied approval of the United States. There has been a great deal of nonsense written and spoken on this subject, but the situation has developed to a point where most intelligent people agree that some such statement is absolutely necessary for a unified Allied war policy.

Neither the people nor the government of the United States is interested in fighting to win Dalmatia and the southern Tyrol for Italy, or Transylvania for Rumania or anything beyond the Alsace and Lorraine frontier for France. All important parties in Russia have already disowned the old régime's claim on Constantinople so that this question has settled itself. Little by little the actual developments of the war have tended to eliminate the imperialistic aims of all belligerents, and perhaps a diplomatic house-cleaning is in order even among the Entente Allies.

It now becomes clear that whatever the original intention of the American mission headed by Colonel House, it will not be able to escape the discussion of political as well as military questions in the great Paris war council of the Allies. The military situation is inextricably interwoven with the political. Nothing but a political approachment between Russia and the Entente will hold the Eastern battle-front intact, and while some people may speak lightly of the results of a separate peace between Russia and Germany, competent military authorities know that it would be a very serious matter for the Entente Allies. The Bolsheviks' hold on Russia is already weakening and there is reason to believe that even now a frank and open statement of the Entente's modified war-aims might enable the responsible element in Russia to win back to power and suppress the attempts of the Bolsheviks to negotiate a separate peace. The chief factor in the Bolsheviks' strength has been the suspicion of the Russian masses that they were being forced to fight the battles of English, French and Italian



American marines aided in the capture of this machine, L-49, at Bourbonne, Les Bains. Originally it was one of thirteen Zeppelins that left Germany to bomb London, though actually only seven reached the city. Their return was not so successful. French aircraft brought down four machines, one in flames, and two others were put to flight, disappearing over the Mediterranean.

imperialists. That is why the Bolsheviks have tried to bolster up their cause by the publication of secret agreements that tended to give some color to such suspicions. How better can the Allies meet this situation than by a frank, clear restatement of war-aims free of all taints of imperialism? It is easy to criticize the Entente for questionable agreements in the past, but it should be remembered that in the early days of the war they sorely needed help from any quarter and they could not get it without paying the price. The situation, however, is very different today, and the time has come to bring the military and political policies of the Allies into line.

Offensives Checked in France and Italy

The offensive appears to have had its inning in both Italy and France, and recently the defense on both battle-fronts has scored. Contrary to all expectation it now begins to look as if the Italians would be able to hold the Piave line from the mountains to the sea. The

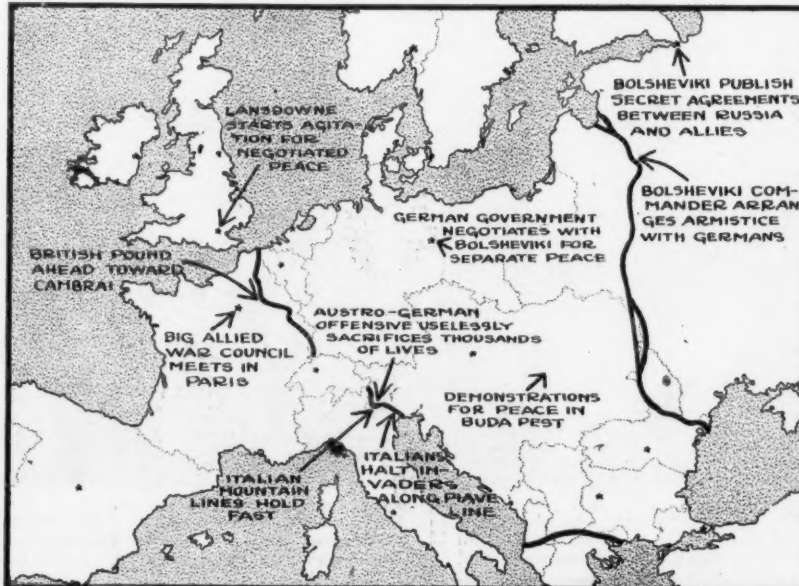
Austro-German offensive from the Trentino mountains between the Brenta and Piave rivers was checked, temporarily at least, after furious fighting and enormous losses on both sides. British and French reinforcements have reached the front in the mountains and the coming of winter may well enable the Italians to hold their present line. In France before Cambrai the Germans counter-attacked vigorously in an attempt to win back the ground recently gained by General Byng's great "tank drive." The British admitted the loss of some positions and the blowing up of guns before their abandonment. The Germans claimed the capture of over 4000 prisoners and the reconquest of much of the ground previously lost. Certainly the British commanders were surprised by the strength of the German counter-attack. Such furious fighting so late in the season may be an indication that both sides are preparing for much more energetic winter campaigning than in previous years of the war.

The Invasion of England

Curious stories of great agitation in England over the danger of a German invasion are again coming over the cables. It is difficult to understand how intelligent people can take such stories seriously. While the British navy retains command of the sea there is about as much chance of England being invaded from the moon as from Germany. It is an axiom of modern strategy that no successful overseas operation can be undertaken while a hostile fleet of anywhere equal strength remains undefeated. The German military leaders may try to persuade their people that the British fleet is in hiding while the German fleet freely sails the seas, but we can be certain that they will never base their strategy upon any such whimsical assumption. Perhaps the invaders are going to arrive by Zeppelin, submarine or airplane. Perhaps a tunnel has been built under the North Sea. Unless one is willing to take stock in such fantastic "possibilities" as these the chances of a German invasion of England may be estimated at minus zero. Sometime the development of aircraft may reach a point that will end England's immunity, despite her control of the sea. But that day is still to come.

Germany's Costly Frightfulness

GERMANY is said to have calculated quite coolly the cost of its submarine campaign against neutrals. But the Kaiser's government did not foresee the full cost of frightfulness. There is a big penalty to be considered after peace is restored. It will be impossible for the Fatherland to recover the world trade that was abandoned when the first blow was struck against Belgium. Germany's merchant marine is now flying an enemy flag and conveying troops and munitions to enemy trenches. The vast amount of money and supplies stored in the United States for safe-keeping has been taken over by a representative of the United States Government and undoubtedly will be converted, sooner or later, into Liberty Bonds. The American Federal Trade Commission has just released the priceless store of German scientific information, formerly protected by patents and copyrights, to the manufacturers in this country. The longer the war lasts the more firmly will Germany's rivals be entrenched for the coming fight for trade supremacy.



NEW SALIENTS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE

The War on American Soil

In the Trenches and Behind the Lines of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Chickamauga, Ga.

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE's Staff Photographer



This may be testing a new explosive or only a new fireless cooker, but at least it is one of the less tense moments in the trenches. Press reports say that the concrete and steel trenches that the Germans have built have even not been able to endure the

artillery fire. And in the concrete shelters the concussion from nearby explosions has brought disastrous results, men often being found killed without a scratch, so this type of simple ditch trench is very much the fashion again.



By this range finder the men can estimate at what elevation to set their guns, and can make note of the distances to important points from which the enemy must advance.

With the Hungry in Macedonia

By EMILY SIMMONDS

EDITOR'S NOTE—Of all American Red Cross agents in districts stricken by humanity's enemy, Miss Simmonds probably has seen the most of refugee conditions in Serbia, especially in relief work among children. Her experiences in central Serbia before the retreat of the Serbian army, in Corfu and in lower Serbia during the past year are peculiar to the Near East in some ways, but in the broad sense are typical of conditions found wherever the Germans have overrun helpless civilian populations. As she said to the editor of *Leslie's*, "A baby is a baby, so far as its stomach is concerned, whether it comes from a Long Island estate or a Macedonian mountain."

AFTER the capture of Monastir, thousands of women and children throughout a territory of about four hundred square miles became the dependents of the Allied armies. The armies could give them bread and sometimes meat, but they could not provide shelter or clothes.



Part of the work of the Red Cross in Europe is building for the future. It is one of the greatest problems of the war to mould children with shattered nerves and torn hearts into the proper kind of citizens. In every country through which the ravaging war god has passed there is a huge task of human conservation. How the problem is being met is shown in the pictures on this page



Though the victims of German atrocities throughout the various war fronts cannot understand a word of English they always know the symbol of the Red Cross and invariably associate it with American philanthropy. Thousands driven by the need of food and clothes were helped in a period of a few weeks at this little Red Cross station at Prilip in the heart of the Macedonian mountains in the south of devastated Serbia

There was nothing for the little children and babies, nor any possible protection from the shrapnel dropped almost every day by German aeroplanes.

Relief organizations did not have enough money, enough food, enough automobiles to do much. There was no central organization, no co-ordinated effort. Individuals did what they could. I went to a town called Brod—not because Brod was in any especial need, but because it was a center of population.

A picture of Brod is a good picture of the work Americans are doing toward uniting and extending scattered small beginnings into a broad, well-organized system among the stricken families of Germany's victims. Brod is about twenty kilometers east of Monastir. It lies on the side of a muddy hill, by a river that might have been pretty before it was all smudged by the operations of war. Since the war began river and hill and town are a big mess. All day and all night motors, mules and Italian soldiers drag ammunition and food across the two pontoon bridges and up the muddy, rutty slopes toward the front line.

All around are Macedonian women and children—mostly Serbs, whose

men are in the war, and whose stocks of wool, cheese and grain have long since been stolen by the Bulgarians and Germans; whose ewes and cows have wandered into the further hills, never to come back.

They have lived within the sound of big guns for over a year. For months they were under shell fire. Their nerves are frazzled. They are frightened. Few of the soldiers in their midst speak their language. They know that they have been rescued from the untidy hands of the Hun and his allies and are relieved at that—glad for the kindness of friends after the brutality of enemies. But they do not know where their men are nor what is going to happen to themselves.

I was more than a little frightened when I landed in Brod with a Ford car-load of food and two Serbian soldiers, alone in a wilderness of Italian soldiers and Serbian refugees. None spoke English and no other women those I had come to feed.

It was evening when the flivver dumped my little store of goods and ambled away. There was no possible shelter in the half-ruined village. I am not as particular about my morning bath as I was when I left Roosevelt Hospital over three years ago, dressed in my starched clothes, but I overlooked the filth and squalor of the hovels of Brod, and told Yovan and Chitcha, my Ser-

bian *ordonnances*, to pitch my puppet on the face of the hill, above the town and to put their own close by it.

These two men were not regular soldiers, being elderly men who had been relegated to lesser duties than front-line fighting. But Yovan in particular could be depended upon as a watchman, because once I had managed to get several letters through Switzerland to his wife in Serbia and to obtain information about her and their children.

I was more than grateful to the Field Marshal of the Serbian army for two actual soldiers with bayonets, whom he sent to guard my plant during my stay at Brod. Although one may not be afraid for herself in the vicinity of a strange army, an armed guard is reassuring when the witching hour comes in the suburbs of the war zone.

We made a stove out of boulders and fashioned a grid from empty shells. Chitcha broke up the blanket case for firewood. There are few trees in Macedonia—the Turks cut and burned them down. Our cooking pots were two empty petrol cans. All the armies thank the Standard Oil Company for its thoughtfulness in shipping the gasoline for the war in ten-gallon tin cans. The empties are utilized for everything from teacups to camp stoves.

Yovan made tea that could be drunk, after straining the water with which it was made through a bath towel,



After a long and weary pilgrimage from a ruined home in northern France this little family found shelter and help under the Red Cross.

which had no other avocation in that vicinity. Afterward, I always made the tea myself. Chitcha dug a cellar in my tent, so that an army cot might be set up in it, and we called it a day. Not having laid down since leaving Salonica two days before on the clumsy railroad that had brought me the first part of the way, I forgot about myself and went to sleep to the crooning of the night guns, whose roar was muffled to a chant by a snow storm dumped from low clouds stretching from Kaymakchalan to Monastir.

We cooked beans in the morning, before a curious audience, for our camp and fire had been spied. Italian soldiers stared, and a score of Serbian children from three to eight years old whiffed the boiling beans like hungry puppy dogs. They were pitiful things, half starved and not even half clothed. To

(Continued on page 840)



Not the happiest kind of childhood, but when these youngsters grow to an age of realization, they will not be ungrateful to an organization that has made their salvation possible. Children fortunately forget

suffering quickly, else this little group of Belgians kindly cared for by the Belgian Relief Committee of the American Red Cross would be sorrowing over past hardships at the hands of the Hun.

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Camping on Texas Plains

Photographs by RALPH EDWIN ESTEP,
Staff War Photographer

At Fort Worth is stationed the 15th Division of the National Guard Army comprised of commands from Texas and Oklahoma. The camp is named after Col. James Bowie, an officer of Southwest pioneer days who fashioned the blade which became famous as the "Bowie Knife."



The National Guardsmen at Camp Bowie have dug an elaborate and realistic set of trenches where, under instruction assisted by French officers and soldiers, exciting and practical sham combats will be fought. Bombs will be thrown and barbed wire entanglements erected and cut on a No-Man's-land in the middle of Texas. Dug-outs, artillery placements, communicating trenches, listening posts and all the other intricate details of European trench warfare are duplicated. The man with the hoe may count behind the lines, but it's the man with the spade who is needed at the front. Many a blister and legions of callouses are the price of practice on the proper way to meet the Hun.



Sand in the man as well as in the bag is needed these days. If the man hasn't got it by the time he exchanges strenuous duty at Bowie for submarine watching en route to France, he soon finds it when he faces the enemy. Camp life at Bowie has one advantage that would be appreciated now at Camp Grant or Camp Upton—one can work in the open without need of mufflers, sweaters, ear-laps and mittens.



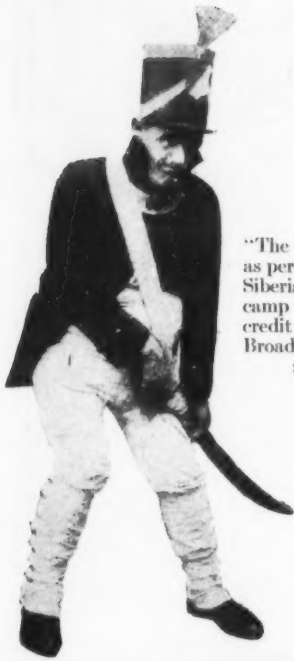
An old Indian axiom has it that "where the sun doesn't enter the doctor does." None need fear for the boys at Camp Bowie if Old Sol is on the job. Even shaving takes on new delights when performed out of doors. A charcoal brazier in the open isn't consistent, but the stove comes in handy on cool evenings. The long rows and composite villages of helmeted bell tents give the southern National Guard Camp a totally different appearance and atmosphere from the typical National Army Cantonment, with its avenues of huge wooden barracks. The one might seemingly house a different army from the other. As to the comparative suitability of the two types of training camps, there is no just comparison.



Joys of the German Prisoner

There's a deal of difference between being a German prisoner and a prisoner of Germany.

Photos by HUGH O. MORAN

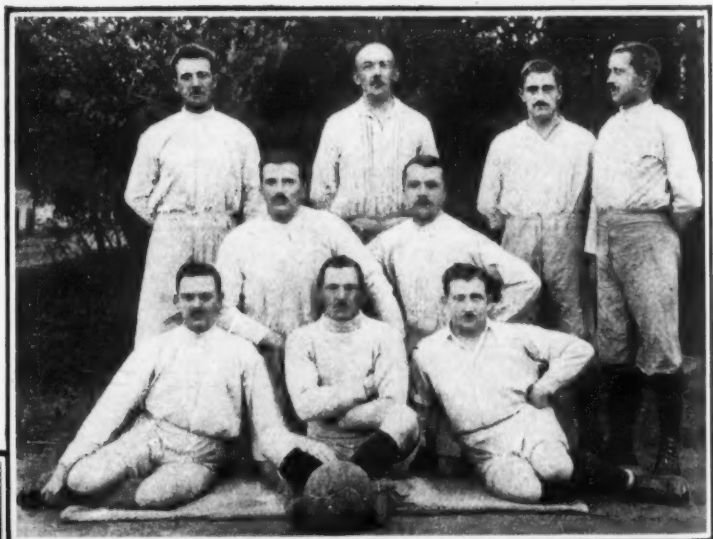


"The Grenadier" as performed in a Siberian prison-camp would do credit to even Broadway—Arizona.



Since the Y. M. C. A. war workers went to Siberia, it is not the barren waste and joyless land history and imagination make us believe. Here are shown some German war prisoners as they appeared in "The Black Pearl," an original operetta written and produced under the Association Music Committee at Pietchanka.

Russia doesn't pay her prisoners what to them are princely sums and house them in beautiful hotels and winter resorts, as the United States does, as part of a moral lesson to Germany. But the Y. M. C. A. believed that self-respect is better maintained through self-support, and this little shoe repair-shop in a Siberian camp was an outcome of that thought. Many believe the idea of self-support might well become an asset at our own prison-camps.



American workers in the Y. M. C. A. camps naturally introduced America's national pastime—baseball—which soon became popular with the Germans seeking diversion. Next in popularity came football, which helped to keep many of the prisoners at a high standard of health. Do not the looks of this team from the camp at Irkutsk reflect their treatment? At first all available footballs in Russia were bought up by the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, but later the prisoners learned to make fairly satisfactory balls at their shoe shops, for the Germans, if they are nothing more, are at least good craftsmen.

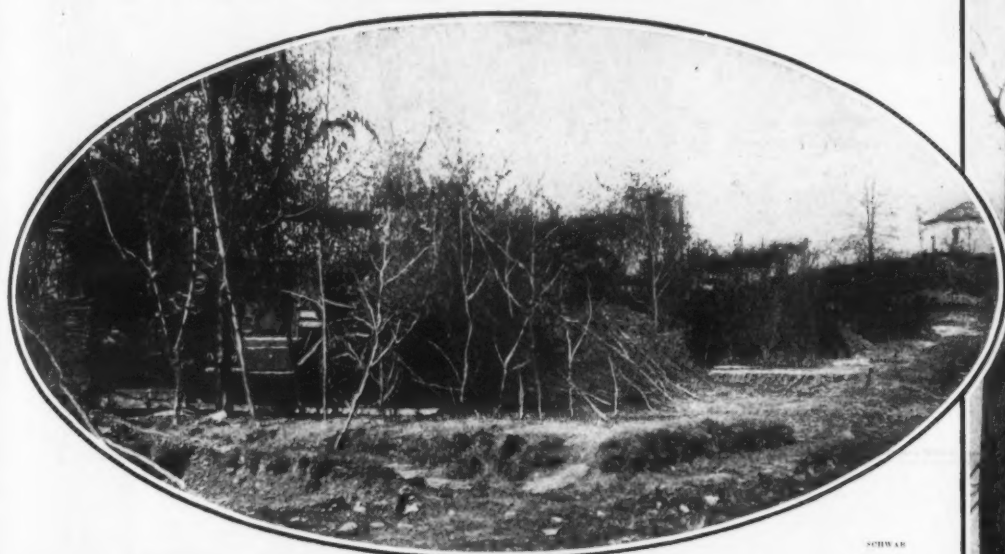


The value of entertainment in prison-camps is rated high in maintaining the morale and health of the prisoners. Everyone knows what music means to a German—so music was the first diversion given the prisoners by the Y. M. C. A. Creditable orchestras were formed and no small amount of original melody rewarded the efforts of the Association workers. But even music lost its charm at times and then the histrionic abilities of the prisoners showed forth in really clever productions.

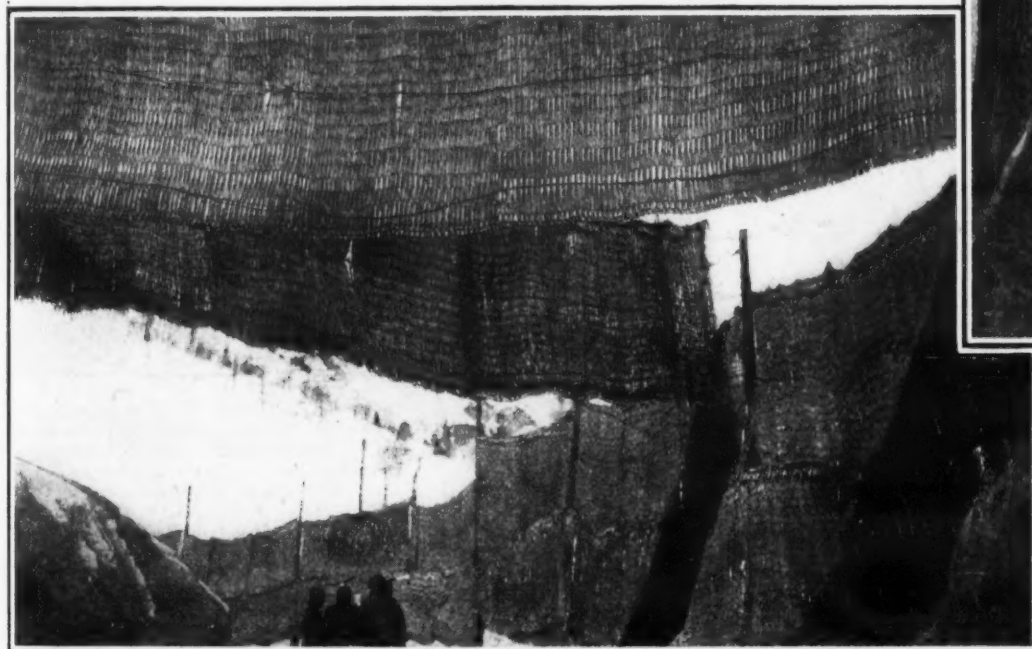
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Hide and Seek at the Front



In less than two years the word "camouflage" has become one of the most popular in the English language, though unused before the war. It is rapidly usurping the rights of the good old word "bluffing" in our American slang. Behind the screen above is a battery of heavy guns.



This rare and curious photograph shows the high development of the art of camouflage. In fact it is a genuine camouflage, for even the tree trunk is artificial, being made of sheet iron covered with bark and erected alongside a standing tree. The artificial tree is hollow and made a wonderful observation post for the Germans who erected it.

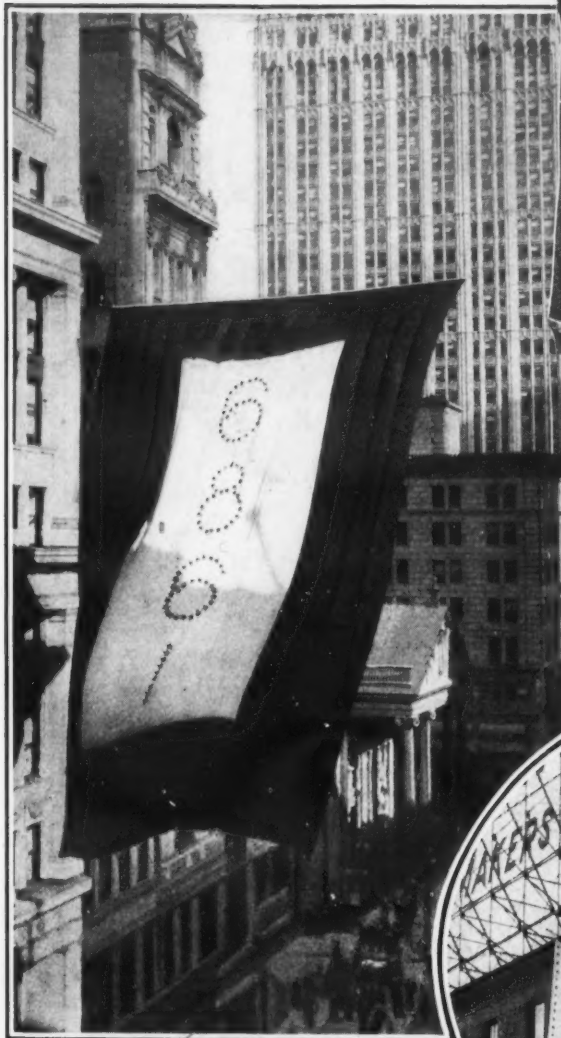


The photograph at the right shows a "close-up" of the mottled effect, when both uniforms and surroundings are colored to blend with the natural scenery, to make them invisible to the enemy. Our own first "camouflage unit," Company F of the 24th Engineers in training at the American University Camp, Washington, has already made a remarkable record for its skill. This unit comprises some of the most distinguished artists and sculptors in the country. Among them are Aymar Embury III, Harry Thrasher, Barry Faulkner and Homer Saint Gaudens. "The Camoufleur" is the title of their own publication published monthly. It bears the happy underline, "Seeing was Believing." The picture above shows the screening alongside and above a mountain road.

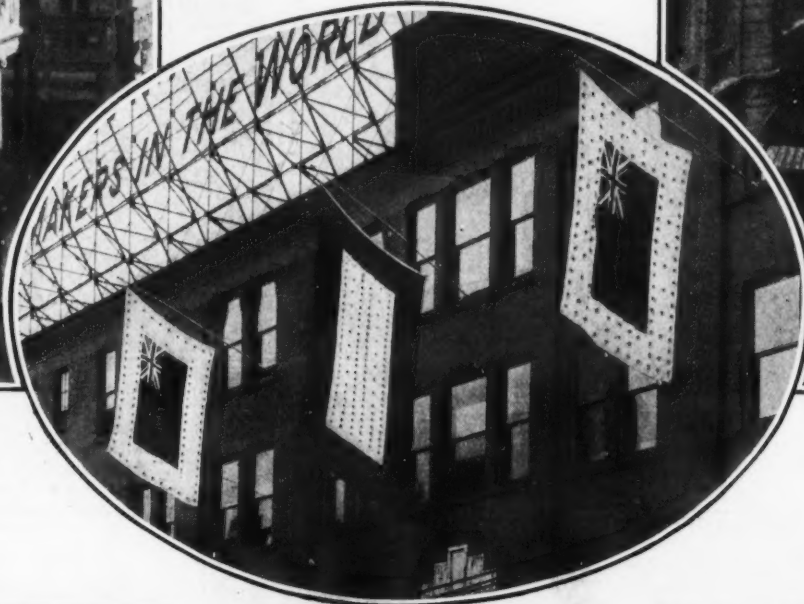
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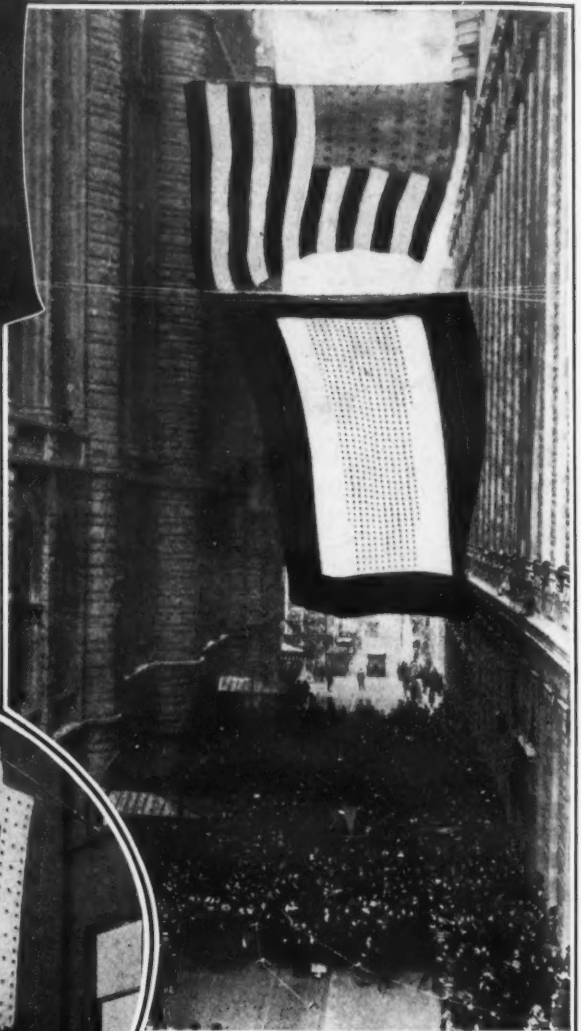
What Counts More Than Service



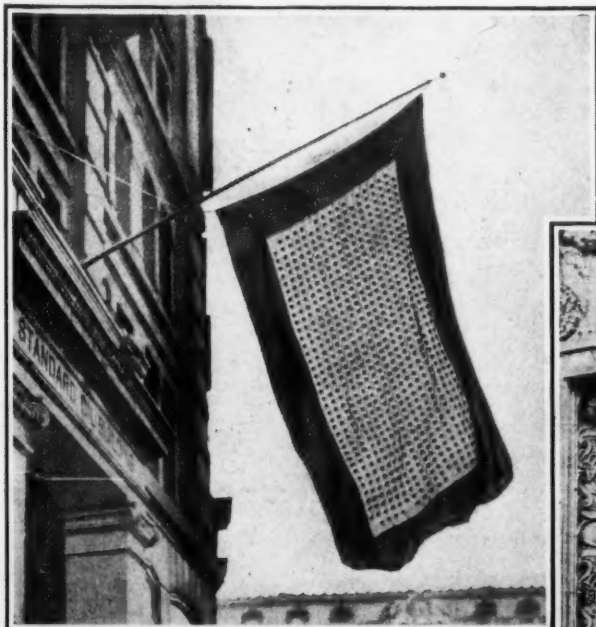
Being a newsboy has been the lowest rung of the ladder of success on which many of our big men climbed to the top. We can bank on the fact that the 2520 khaki-clad Hun-hunters in our ranks who are honored in this flag on front of the New York Newsboys' Home, will do their duty, and that some of our future officers will look back proudly to this as their service flag.



Nearly seven thousand employees of one company serving the colors is some record. No wonder this colossal flag of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is given such a place of honor—right across Broadway in the heart of lower New York's financial district. Across Dey Street, just around the corner, flies the New York Telephone service flag, showing 1009 stars.



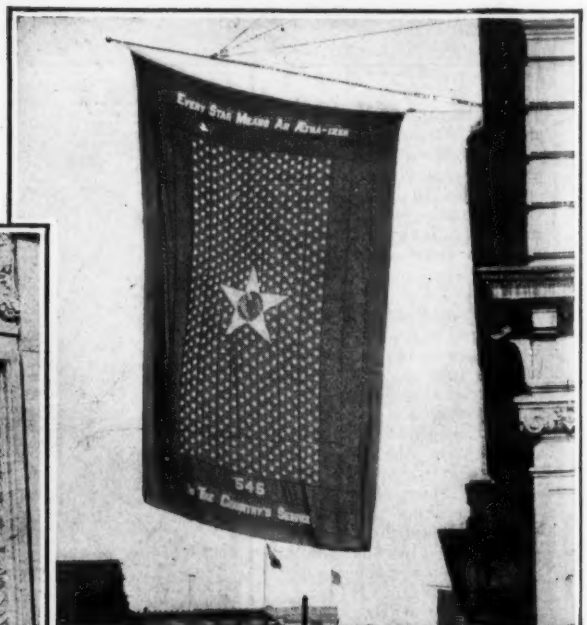
"As strong as Gibraltar" is the slogan of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J. This service flag shows the company is backing up its claims as well as Uncle Sam with many little Gibaltars. Let's hope the Kaiserites find them as firm and impregnable as the renowned fortress of the Mediterranean.



The millions and the men of the Standard Oil Company are mobilized in humanity's war on the world's despoiler. Simple and effective is the plain star-decked service insignia of this powerful organization. But this is no rich man's war or flag. Witness the star of the humblest private! They're not all for moneyed men and not all for officers.



In peace times the Royal Insurance Company's "bit" is to protect from the dangers of fire; in war times to protect from the dangers of Wilhelmfeuer. And they do it well—in good round numbers, as this flag bears witness to the throng that daily finds its way to the Royal office on William Street—not Wilhelmstrasse—New York City.



Novelty is added to the pride back of the big service flag of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., whose 545 employees are risking their own lives on the field of battle to insure the lives of—probably you and me—who knows?

"HE has just gone to lunch. He is hardly out of the building and if you walk fast, you may catch him," said a lieutenant in General Squier's office in the War Department.

"But I don't know him," said I. "What does he look like?"

I was in a predicament; it was necessary that I should see General Squier as soon as possible, and it was like looking for a needle in a haystack to attempt to find a stranger among the vast throng of military men who were leaving at that hour.

"That's all right," answered the lieutenant, with a smile. "I will describe him to you. You cannot miss him. He is a little, wiry, nervous man, with coal-black eyes that always look straight out in front of him. He walks briskly, as if he knew where he was going, and his steps have distinct military precision. He is very erect, and is commencing to grow stout. He has the star of a brigadier-general on his collar. He is to stop a few moments at another bureau, but he is very precise in his time and won't waste five minutes on his visit. If you hurry to the exit, you can catch him."

I followed his instructions. It seemed as if every man who was coming out of the building had a brigadier-general's star on his collar. I did not know that there were that many generals in the Army, but some were too big, some too fat, some too old, and none of them seemed to have the necessary wiry, nervous tension described by the lieutenant.

Presently, I saw a man coming down the steps two at a time, neither looking to the right nor to the left, addressing nobody, and seeming absolutely intent upon reaching a definite goal at a given time. "I'll bet that is he," thought I. "I'll take a chance anyhow." So I walked up to him, saying, "Good morning, General Squier." He stopped, looked at me very acutely, replying rather curtly, "I am General Squier, but I don't know you." I told him my mission and apologized for intercepting him on his way to luncheon. He replied very briefly, "I haven't a minute to spare now, I am on my way to the Munsey Building. If you care to walk with me and ask your questions as we go, all right."

Planning to save time, I asked the General if he would take luncheon with me, to which he replied, "I haven't the time now. I won't stop to eat until evening." Later on he agreed to give me just fifteen minutes at five fifteen the following day. "No more, you understand. I have an appointment at five thirty."

General Squier is the most perfect specimen of boundless, nervous energy, properly directed and regulated, that I know. He goes at top speed all the time. His mental engines are always at high gear, and can take the steepest grade without a flicker.

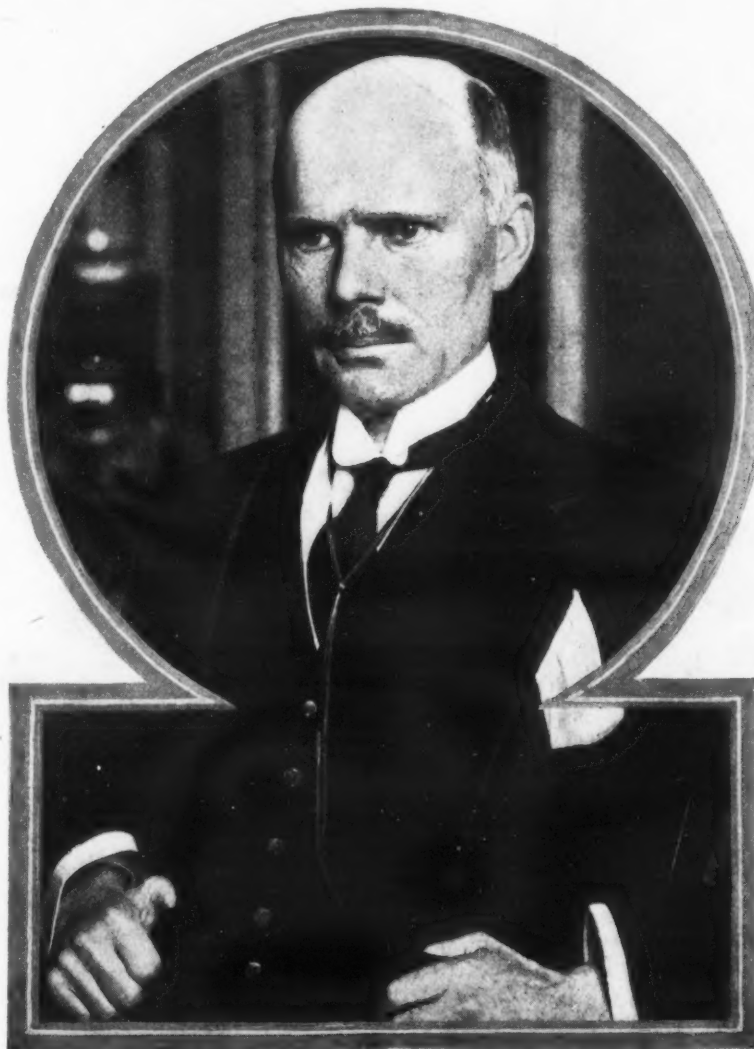
The next thing that impressed me about the General was his directness. He wishes to arrive at definite results by the most direct route. He hates circumlocution and red tape. He would have been a poor judge; he has too little respect for established precedents and former opinions, and would have decided most of his cases by equity, rather than by the learned opinions handed down by former occupants of the woolsack. He has thoroughly mastered geometric problems and knows that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and he travels that line. Neither is there any circumlocution in his conversation. He comes directly to the point, hits straight from the shoulder and usually with telling effect. He can avoid more unnecessary conversation than any man I ever knew. In that he is like Von Moltke, of whom some one has said that he could be silent in seventeen languages. He is entirely practical. His duties may be in the clouds, but his feet are firmly planted on the ground. In this he differs from most great inventors, who are commonly supposed to be visionary. His mind works with machine-like regularity, and with such absolute precision that you can almost hear the click of the mental engine.

General Squier's detestation of red tape is exemplified by his work in coordinating the various departments of the Government that use airplanes. The

Men Who Are Winning the War

General George O. Squier, the One-Time Farmer Boy, who is now Director of America's Vast and Complex Air Preparations

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD



The visions entertained early in the career of Brigadier-General George O. Squier are now being realized under his direction. If America some day has a huge air-squadron in the field, it will owe much credit to the indomitable courage and indefatigability of General Squier.

ordinary routine method of communicating between the various departments has been for the man in charge to send a written communication to the chief of his bureau, who sent it to the secretary of the department, who viséed it, and respectfully submitted it to the secretary of the department from which information was desired. It was then forwarded to the chief of the bureau whose cooperation was required, and by the chief to the particular section of his bureau which had charge of the subject matter. Usually not less than a week was taken up by this process. This method got on General Squier's nerves; he wanted his information at once. Now, if he wants to know something of aerial affairs in the Navy, he goes to the telephone and talks to the man from whom he desires information. Time consumed two minutes.

Cooperation is one of the hobbies of General Squier, and the triumvirate which heads the Aviation Board, composed of Howard E. Coffin of the National Council of Defense, Rear Admiral Taylor of the Navy, and General George O. Squier of the Army, works in perfect unison. Each man fits perfectly into his particular niche. Mr. Coffin is an engineer, financier and organizer. General Squier is an expert in airplanes and in all signal service (the particular field in which airplanes will be most used) and Admiral Taylor is a cautious, careful mathematician, the balance wheel to the other two enthusiasts. Their duties dovetail

with perfection. Mr. Coffin as the executive head of the Air Production Board has to handle the finance, to find the material and the places to build the airplanes. General Squier has to draw the plans for the machines that are to be constructed, to determine on the kind and number of machines and to train the men to fly them. The United States Government looks to Squier to have a definite number of air machines and trained operators in France at a definite time, and General Squier looks to Mr. Coffin to supply him with the material, and the planes such as he needs, and the camps in which to maintain and train the fliers, and Admiral Taylor is the wise counselor for both.

General Squier is especially well fitted for the duty assigned him, because he is a brilliant, scientific engineer, having spent five years at Johns Hopkins, under Remsen, preparing for this particular work, and because he knows from actual observation the necessities of aviation in wartime, having spent many months abroad since the beginning of the war as military observer, watching the work of the airplanes, observing their weaknesses and determining where the service might be improved. He can intelligently direct the building of airplanes because he understands their mechanism. He understands the relative significance of tensile strength, wind velocity and air support. The plans of any machine accepted by him will be constructed along scientific lines, no weak points overlooked. No amount of academic or scientific training will ever fit a man so completely for this work as having seen the airplanes in actual operation. Fortunately General Squier possesses both scientific information and actual experience on the field of battle.

General Squier is not a friendly man, not jovial nor jolly; he has not had time to make many friends, but has admirers by the thousands, men who respect his brilliant achievements and his sterling qualities. He has the ability to inspire his fellow workers, and makes them feel that every task must be accomplished at a given time. He has the happy faculty of transmitting to his associates his enthusiasm, and determination to succeed, and to instill in their minds not loyalty to him but to the Government.

Few people appreciate the extreme importance of the task which General Squier has undertaken. It is now universally accepted by military men that airplanes will play an important part in bringing about peace. General Squier is of the opinion that the side that can obtain complete air supremacy will win. Says he: "Wars are usually won by the adaptation of some new device. Frederick the Great owed his wonderful success to the introduction of the drill, the subjugation of the men to the direct control of their officers, and Napoleon became emperor of France because of his introduction of massed artillery attack, and this is the day of airplanes."

The airplane has almost completely supplanted all other forms of scouting. It is the most accurate in securing information, it enables a commander to know the plans of his enemy, to avoid surprise attacks and to discover his enemies' weaknesses. It has become the supreme cavalry of the world. It is more accurate, has a wider field of vision over a larger territory, and can do its work more quickly. In addition to this it has potentialities as an offensive weapon, that so far neither side has been completely able to utilize.

At the beginning of the war the Germans had a decided advantage in the air which accounted largely for their earlier successes. Great Britain and France recognized this, began stupendous airplane building, and for some time the opposing air forces have been nearly equal. However, when America joined the Allies, another Richmond entered the field. America has the money, the mechanical skill and the men to turn the scales in favor of the Allies. She has entrusted this task to the Aviation Board. General Squier is the representative of the Army on this board, and he is the man who will have direct charge of our Aviation Corps during the war. He will direct the men who are flying in France, and will be responsible for

(Continued on page 836)

The Evil Reign of Ru

Exclusive Photographs for LESLIE's by DONALD C. THOM



The women of Russia are still under arms. In fact word comes out of Russia that they are not likely to desert the colors unless the entire army is disbanded. At this writing the military spirit of Russia seems at low ebb, with the Bolsheviks ordering the demobilization of the troops and the desertion of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Kerensky, the former premier, is reported a fugitive in hiding in Finland. Of Russia Mr. Thompson says: "Just before I left Petrograd for America last fall I was invited to a dinner by Russian officers who said to me, 'Thompson, you are returning to America and we want you to carry this message. You have seen German intrigue at work in Russia, you have been with a great many of us at the front, you have fought with us, eaten with us and slept with us, and we want you to carry the message to America, that our greatest hope is, that America and the Allies will not judge Holy Russia by the Petrograd pro-Germans and Bolsheviks.'

The crowd below gives one an idea of the type of gathering that is exerting a powerful influence in Russia today. Against a government intimidated by street mobs, Russia's allies make small progress in holding that country to her treaty agreements which were made in August, 1914, when each of the Allies agreed not to make a separate peace with Germany.



The Bolsheviks, Minimalists, Internationalists and Social Revolutionists again at Petrograd. The government is to be responsible to the parliament composed of the Soldiers' Soviet, the Peasants' Congress and delegates from the trades unions. Russia rested in the hands of troops of the type of those above the Allies could

of Russia's Bolsheviki

by DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff War Photographer



These are the troops who may be expected to save the day for Russia if the military spirit prevails, for it is difficult to imagine the Cossack entering into any treaty to Germany's advantage. Meanwhile it is reported that Sweden has agreed to act as mediator between the Russian Bolsheviki and the German government, and a note proffering a truce and peace negotiations has been received at Berlin, while representatives of Ensign Krylenko, the Bolsheviki's general-in-chief, have entered the German front to negotiate with the Germans. According to Mr. Thompson, although Lenine and Trotsky are making peace with Germany it does not mean the country will do the same thing. Millions of Russians will not stop fighting. Thousands of soldiers with whom he talked told him that they never would agree to a Petrograd Bolsheviki peace and only want the chance to attack the German-Russian Bolsheviki. By special arrangement with LESLIE'S WEEKLY, these and other of Mr. Thompson's remarkable war pictures of "Bloodstained Russia" are now being shown in the principal moving picture houses throughout the United States.

The failure of the men of Russia to till the soil this past summer has resulted in a food scarcity that now spells famine. Below women are seen forming a bread line that is ever increasing in length.



and Social Revolutionists again are reorganizing the Russian government insensible to the parliament composed of members of the Workmen's and delegates from the trades unions and the army. If the future policy of those of those above the Allies could count on a loyal member to the end.

Editor's Note—Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, a prominent member of the House and of the Ways and Means Committee, with wide experience in public affairs, had a leading part on the Republican side in formulating the new revenue law. He contributes to LESLIE'S some interesting facts regarding the war taxes now becoming operative. His statement is intended to show the magnitude and importance of the new revenue bill and the underlying intent of Congress.

Shouldering the War Burden

By JOSEPH W. FORDNEY



If you don't like the portion of the new Revenue Act that particularly applies to you, don't blame Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, who did much toward formulating the new law, but try to figure out if you can, a better solution of one of the greatest problems ever faced by our law-making bodies. The law as it stands is fairly equitable and just to rich and poor alike and America has shown her appreciation of the fact by its quiet acquiescence in its demands.

married man with an income of \$5,000 will be called upon to pay an income tax of \$80, while a single man would pay \$20 additional. A man with an income of \$10,000 will pay a tax of \$355 or 3.55 per cent; a man with an income of \$100,000 will pay an income tax of \$16,180, or 16.18 per cent; while a man with a million-dollar income will be assessed \$475,180 or 47.51 per cent. Some men have \$10,000,000 incomes and they will be taxed \$6,490,180 or 64.9 per cent, and if there is any man with an income of \$100,000,000, which is very improbable, he would be compelled to pay no less than 66.79 per cent of the same to the Government as an income tax. His tax would amount to the enormous sum of \$66,790,180.

Of almost parallel importance to the individual income tax is the so-called "Excess Profits Tax," and, with the tax on individuals, it was the intent of Congress in imposing a tax on business enterprises to place the major portion of the burden on companies best able to pay the tax. It was no simple matter to frame a law that would carry out this intent. It was agreed that

companies receiving abnormal profits during the war should be assessed heavily, but how to determine a normal profit was the most perplexing question to solve, and during the preparation of the bill, many propositions were considered and rejected.

Opinion prevailed in the House that a company's earnings in excess of 8 per cent on the capital invested should be considered as "excess profit" and be taxed as such. But when the bill went to the Senate, the provision was re-written so that a company's normal profit, which was to be exempt from this tax, was based entirely upon the average earnings of the company during the years of 1911, 1912 and 1913, known as the pre-war period. Before the bill was finally enacted into law, however, a compromise was agreed to by the House and Senate. Under this compromise, a company that had earned 9 per cent or more during the pre-war period on capital invested would be entitled to an exemption of 9 per cent, and companies whose pre-war profits had been less than 7 per cent, would be allowed a deduction of 7 per cent. The deduction was not a fixed one as first proposed by the House, nor was it as indefinite as advocated by the Senate committee. The compromise provided that it should not be less than 7 nor more than 9 per cent on invested capital, and in addition thereto, a specific deduction of \$3,000 in the case of corporations and \$6,000 in the case of partnerships or other companies not incorporated. To a large business enterprise, with earnings near the million-dollar mark, this \$3,000 or \$6,000 would mean but little, but to a small struggling company with earnings of something like \$10,000 this specific deduction will be quite a vital matter. Its purpose was to help the small companies and it is in harmony with the desire of Congress to place the tax on those best able to pay.

Under the provisions of this law, a company with \$100,000 capital, if entitled to the 9 per cent deduction plus \$6,000, will not be called upon to pay an excess profits tax unless its profits exceeded \$15,000 per year. Within the meaning of the law, \$15,000 would be considered as this company's normal profit. However, if this company's net income amounted to \$20,000, the excess profits tax would be \$1,250; and on \$25,000 of profits the tax would be \$3,000. If its income was \$33,000, the tax would amount to \$6,600 and on all earnings in excess of 33 per cent on the capital invested the tax is fixed at 60 per cent. If this \$100,000 company in question should earn \$50,000, the tax would be \$16,800 and on profits of \$100,000 it would be taxed \$46,800. Under this law, a company with unusually small earning power will not be taxed, but a company with exceptionally large earnings will be taxed at the rate of 60 per cent on the major portion of its profits.

Certainly no one can successfully contend that either the income tax or the excess profits tax is a tax upon the poor. The tax may be reflected upon all to some extent, but the tax is imposed directly on large earnings and great wealth, and in comparison with these two features of the bill other items of the law appear to be of minor importance. Everyone who uses the mails will help pay the increased postal rates and the tax on amusements and the stamp taxes will reach all classes. The wealth of the United States is estimated to be as great as the combined wealth of England, France, Russia and Italy, and three times as great as the wealth of Germany. The revenue that will be raised by the new law will be evidence of America's great financial strength, which, there is every reason to believe, will be the deciding factor of the war.

Germany Attacks Behind the Lines

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

GERMANY'S attacks behind the lines are more to be feared than her military blows. The persistence of these attacks marks the war's most insidious phase. In a military sense Germany has lost the war, and her military chiefs fully realize it. The recent drive on Italy may for a while bolster up a staggering Austria, but it will not win the war and the Kaiser knows it. There is the possibility that Italy, with the help of France and England, may even turn the Italian campaign into an Austro-German disaster. However the tide of battle runs, Germany is unceasingly and desperately striving by a subtle peace propaganda and by all the arts of the diplomatic game to sow discord among the Allies, and by socialistic and peace talk to take the fighting spirit out of the armies of the enemy. In Russia Germany has had conspicuous success in using the revolution to its own ends, and it was the same tactics, operating on the Italian

army through Italian Socialists and Italian Clericals, which produced treachery in the Italian ranks and enabled the enemy to drive unopposed through a breach in the Italian line. There is hope for Italy now, not only because of prompt Allied co-operation, but also because the successful German thrust, made possible by insidious socialistic propaganda, has unified the national spirit of Italy as at no time during the war. German peace agents are active in every country in the world. Anarchists, socialists, pacifists, visionaries, the selfish, the cowardly, all who may be utilized for her ends, are seized upon by Germany. Every one knows that the Socialist Party in the United States is working in the interests of Germany. Leading Socialists, who are international in their spirit, have been compelled to withdraw from the party. One hundred Italians, most of them miners and shipyard employees, have been rounded up by Federal agents in cities of the

Northwest. They are members of an anarchistic body of 200,000 who have plotted bloody disturbances in this country and in Italy as a part of Germany's world-wide conspiracy. America is accustomed to fighting in the open, but the nation must awake to the danger of Germany's propaganda, which seeks to undermine public opinion and corrupt it to her peace ends, and which sometimes uses pacifists who do not realize that they are tools.

A War Both Simple and Complex

WHATEVER the war may have been at the start it has settled into a conflict between autocracy and democracy, with its great objective, from the Allied standpoint, the crushing of Prussian militarism. This is clear enough, but because there are so many nations involved, each with its own personal aims, the war is

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Analyzing Balldom's Swatting Kings

By ED A. GOEWEY
(The Old Fan)



Cobb's grip indicates eagerness, expectancy and confidence.



Wagner's grip is like that of a Samson.



Speaker's every move denotes the slugger.

Analyzing the baseball stars and attempting to fix their characteristics long has been a favorite pastime with the great army of fans, but most of this study has been done at long range, either while the observers were seated in the stands or bleachers, or through a close following of the printed "dope" concerning these heroes of the diamond.

However, while this study from a distance may establish a fairly correct diagnosis of the ballplayers' eccentricities or habits while on the field, closer study is far more satisfactory, and this will show that their movements while playing the game but reflect their real selves and are but unconscious, outward expressions of their true character.

Let us consider the consistent hitters, the men who, either in ordinary play or under the stress of a great emergency, can be counted on to step to the plate and give a good account of themselves in far more than a majority of cases. We choose the batsmen because the rooters who believe that the hitters win a majority of the games are more numerous than those who accredit the successes largely to the pitchers. The twirlers we shall discuss at a later date.

A careful study of the men who have made batting history in recent years proves that no two of them hold their bats in exactly the same manner. You may think that the batting mannerisms of certain players are identical, but study carefully the men, at close range if possible, or from photographs, if you can obtain them, and you will detect the certain something which makes them dissimilar. The number of individual



Daubert, always ready to chop or swing at the ball.

styles equals the number of different players.

Show the accompanying photographs, with the text covered, to almost any major league player, and he will tell you at a glance whose hands are pictured. These photographs were made by Charles M. Conlon, who knows personally and has taken pictures of more ballplayers than any camera man in the world, and in each instance the man was caught in his customary attitude at bat. The exposures were for about one eight-hundredth part of a second, and gave no time for conscious posing. There is individuality in the manner in which persons strike the keys of a typewriter, hold a pen, handle the wheel of a motor car, etc., and when they are not conscious of being watched, they lapse into postures which are their very own.

And so it is with the men of the diamond who have played sufficiently long to feel assurance in what they do. At ease their attitude is one which has become second nature to them. And no one studies and memorizes these various batting attitudes and what they indicate more than the skillful pitchers.

Note the easy, and to some, rather careless pose of Lajoie, a player whose prowess as a leading major league batter has extended



Jackson's firm and business-like clutch. He seems to dare the pitcher to put the ball over.



Eddie Collins's attitude is nervous, and many pitchers have regretted that they mistook it for carelessness.



Baker's easy, watchful-waiting attitude.



Cravath's home run grip doesn't look the part.



Magee's loose hold near the end of his bat looks somewhat amateurish.

over more years than the entire big-show careers of many stars. But those who have studied "Larry" closely know that his attitude really is one of confidence, not carelessness, and that long years of study and practice have convinced him he can handle his bat best by grasping it at a considerable distance from the end and rather loosely, that he may shift his grip upon the instant.

He does not hold his bat at this angle that he may appear graceful, though he surely does so appear, but

because he knows that he can swing most easily from this shoulder position. Lajoie is one who early realized the value of conserving his energies. In batting, fielding or running the bases he wastes no effort. He waits till he gets a ball which he believes he can hit, and then, like a flash, his bat shoots out, and usually connects. In throwing to bases he puts the ball across just in time to beat the runner. He never tries for lightning throws when the bases are clear and the runner is but half-way to the initial cushion.

Hans Wagner, another granddaddy of the national pastime, is the antithesis of Lajoie in many ways. Somewhat awkward in movement, both at the plate and in the field, he, nevertheless, is lightning fast in his actions and many pounds lighter. Built with the

strength and muscles of a bullock, there has been no need for him to conserve energy. He simply played for all there was in him and put behind his efforts all of his great power. Note the muscles of his arms, firm and taut as steel. No wonder that at forty-four he still is playing the game in a manner to shame many of the youngsters who long sought to duplicate his successes, but in vain. He has been one of the most pronounced type of slugging hitters known to present-day fans. There is no evidence of intention to chop or bunt the ball in his pose. He shows plainly that he is going to try and "hit the ball a mile" and he makes no effort to camouflage his purpose.

"Chief" Meyers, one of the few Red Men to make good for a period of years in fast company, has the distinction of using a heavier bat than any other player in the National League. This he has been able to do because of his weight and



"Chief" Meyers wields the heaviest bat used in baseball.

unusual strength, and in his prime he was feared by every pitcher who faced him. There was a time when, if there were men on the bases, the twirlers simply didn't dare to put a ball over the plate when he was up and take the chance of his connecting with it for a home run. And, in these circumstances, despite the jeers of the on-lookers, they would deliberately pass the "Chief." There is evidence of great power in the manner in which Meyers holds his war club, though to many his pose is deceiving, for it looks as if the bat were not drawn back sufficiently to get a full swing before connecting with the ball. For

years, however, he was able to move with the necessary celerity to overcome this apparent defect, but in recent seasons he apparently has lost much of the speed necessary to execute this quick, cunning stroke. In fact, it was absolutely necessary for him to hit the ball far when he did connect, for he was painfully slow as a runner, and had to have plenty of time to reach the cushions.

Joe Jackson's pose is thoroughly business-like.

(Continued on page 837)



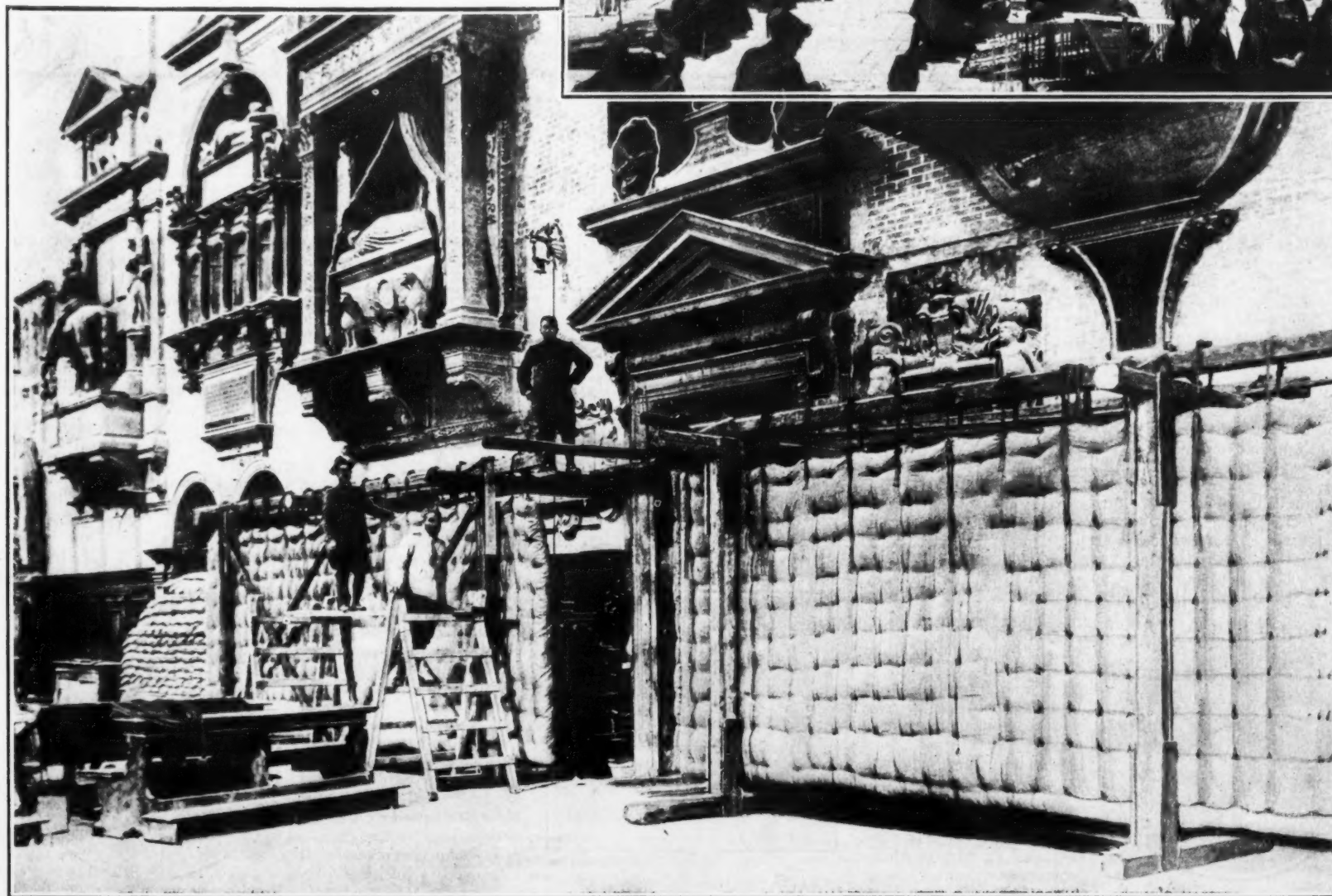
Roush's style denotes close attention.



Lajoie's confident, graceful pose.

War Threatens World Heritages

Art, like music, knows no nationality and is the rightful possession of the entire human race. The loss of art treasures through the ravages of war is not a national loss but a world calamity. Things and places associated with religion have, until the Turk and the Teuton scourged Europe, been held in reverence by most races and creeds. Speculation is rife as to the ultimate fate of Jerusalem and Venice if the Germans are successful in overcoming the armies of the Allies. Will the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (to the right) survive the struggle without protection? Will the Germans have any regard for the places from which their own religion draws its inspiration? Will beautiful Venice suffer the fate of Rheims and Louvain? Unless the Kaiser heeds the voice of the Pope to spare the centuries-old architecture and masterpieces of art, German shells will soon be crashing their way into the Doge's Palace, the Campanile and St. Mark's. The Italians have protected as best they could the statues and churches and all removable objects of worth have been taken to places of safety. The interiors and exteriors of all other churches have been covered with padded quilting and sandbags as has that of the historic Church of St. John and Paul, shown below.





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Men Who Are Winning the War

(Continued from page 829)

the success or failure of our aviation campaign.

The building of the planes and the training of the fliers are the preliminary tasks for our aviation campaign in France, and they are stupendous ones. America expects thirty thousand planes within the year. Some authorities have suggested one hundred thousand planes as the number necessary to secure complete air supremacy. While this number seems remarkably large, it must be remembered that the average life of the airplane is only about two months; consequently, such a number would give us only five or six thousand planes at any one time in active operation. Another reason why so many airplanes will be required is because Germany is on the defensive. In order to attack her airplanes, it will be necessary to fly over her battle-lines, and our airplanes will be subjected to the attack of her anti-aircraft guns.

Airplane building is practically a new industry with us; while the airplane is an American invention, it has seen little development under American auspices. America, having always been a peaceful nation, has neglected building a requisite number of military planes for war service. In American civil life aviation has never become a popular sport like automobilism, and there consequently has been very little demand for airplanes. Only one or two factories engaged in their manufacture on a small scale.

The first task of General Squier was to find plants that could be quickly and easily converted to the building of airplanes, and to secure a satisfactory motor. Automobile factories produced more motors than any other line of business, therefore they were turned to for the building of motors for this purpose. However, automobile motors are not suited for airplanes. Air fights are taking place higher and higher every day. Major William Bishop of the British aeroplane forces says that it is not unusual for battles to be fought 22,000 feet in the air, and that you cannot then be sure that your enemy will not attack you from above. It must be remembered that the air becomes rarefied and loses its supporting power at high altitude. The higher you fly the less load will be supported by a given amount of wing, and for that reason as little weight as possible must be carried. The motor must be exceedingly light and still very strong. Automobile motors built for running on the ground do not meet the requirements of aeroplaning. The Liberty Motor, built especially for flying machines, has met the requirements, but certain changes are necessary in the automobile factories to produce the Liberty Motors. It is General Squier's duty, as a scientific member of the board and as a representative of the army, to see that these motors are properly constructed by the various automobile factories. His task is complicated by the difficulty of securing the requisite amount of spruce that is needed for making airplane wings. The demand for spruce has more than tripled since the war because of the necessity for this particular wood in the manufacture of airplanes.

Experiments are being made under the direction of General Squier as to the use of steel tubing, specially prepared, to take the place of the almost unobtainable spruce. Another drawback is the inability to secure the necessary delicate instruments used in air machines, which were formerly imported from Germany. There are a thousand and one things of seemingly minor importance that must be looked after in order to thoroughly outfit the airplane for active service. In addition, however, to getting the planes ready, it is necessary to train men to operate them. Since we entered the war aviation schools have been established for this

purpose and thousands of young men are learning to fly. Other thousands are learning the mechanical duties, still others are learning to be observers, topographers, wireless operators and photographers. By the time the airplanes are completed, General Squier will have a trained force to operate them.

In the organization of the Aviation Corps, General Squier has adopted a company as a unit. It has the following personnel: One captain, five first lieutenants, one master signal electrician, one first-class sergeant, five sergeants, nine corporals, two first-class privates, six privates—an organization which a civilian would consider top heavy with officers. The reason for this, however, is apparent to the initiated. In the regular army, officers and soldiers are subject to the command of their superior officers at all times, whereas, in the air the man is master of his own destiny. He must be a man capable of directing his own energies, using his own initiative, meeting the emergencies as they arise without direction.

General Squier is having no difficulty in securing the requisite number of young men who desire to fly. The very danger of the service is alluring to the dare-devil American. The great problem is the selection of those that are best suited for this service. So much depends upon the selection of the right men. The fate of the armies may depend upon their intelligence. Therefore General Squier has formulated tests that are particularly severe. No man beyond the age of thirty will be accepted for flying, on the theory that after this age he becomes careful and cautious. He loses the spirit of recklessness, so essential to a successful aviator. He must be cool and unexcitable, must not lose his head in a crisis. In order to prove this, giant firecrackers are liable to be exploded in his machine when he least expects it. If he gives evidence of any undue excitability or his pulse is too fast after the incident he is rejected as too nervous for this dangerous calling. His eyesight must not only be perfect, but must perfectly co-ordinate with his brain, and his muscles must act with the lightning-like rapidity of his mind. To test him he is taken on a trip by his examiner and expected to describe to the utmost detail the things which he has seen in their relative order and position. He must be in perfect physical condition.

The nervous strain at high altitude is terrific and the cold is intense. Except a man is in perfect physical condition he will be unable to bear up under the strain. The men are taught not only actual flying, but also to know their machines and their capabilities, how to repair them, and are drilled in battle tactics. In addition every airman must be taught topography, wireless telegraphy, diagramming and the other essentials for successful airmen. For this purpose General Squier has arranged with various colleges to teach the boys the scientific end of aviation. Large aviation fields had to be erected and all the necessary machine shops, quarters, hangars, etc. General Squier has a grasp of the whole situation.

General Squier was born on March 21, 1865, at Dryden, Michigan, on a farm that was entered under the homestead law by his grandfather, Ethan Squier, in 1835 at the opening of the great Northwest. He comes from sturdy pioneer ancestry. But even as a boy he had aspirations of being something more than a farmer. Having been born immediately after the war, his youthful imagination was stirred by the sight of the returning soldiers. He liked to listen to the veterans tell their experiences on the battlefield, and he early determined to become a soldier. His opportunity came in 1883 when he

Merry
Christmas
and
happy
New Year.

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secured the appointment to West Point. He graduated seventh in a class of sixty-five in 1887, and was assigned to duty at Fort McHenry near Baltimore. While on duty there he secured permission from the War Department to take up further study at Johns Hopkins University.

At the end of five years, the young officer received his Ph. D. degree. More important than this to him and to the United States Government was the fact that he came out a thorough, practical, scientific engineer; thoroughly fitted to undertake for the Government the important, scientific assignments that have since been given to him. The War Department, recognizing his superior attainments, selected him to draw the plans for the first military airplane, the first that was ever constructed for any army in the world. The machine was purchased from Wright Brothers in 1908 for thirty-five thousand dollars. General Squier was also the first man to direct the use of airplanes in actual warfare, which event took place on the Mexican border in 1911.

His scientific discoveries have not only been along the line of aeronautics but have extended to the wireless cable service. In 1915 he devised a plan of cable dispatching which has revolutionized the sending of cable messages, making double the number of messages possible. His plan was a success and is now being used by every cable company in the world. It would be practically impossible to send all the war messages and cables that are now being sent from

Europe with the limited apparatus at hand were it not for his invention. General Squier is not a mercenary inventor. He took the high stand that he was working for the Government, that he utilized the Government's time in his investigation, and that the Government was entitled to his improvements. Had he looked after his own financial interests instead of doing his patriotic duty he might now have been a multi-millionaire.

General Squier served for a time as military attaché at the Court of St. James, and early in the war was transferred to the post of military observer with the Allied armies. While abroad he devoted a large portion of his time to mastering the aviation situation. He studied it with the mind of an expert, and is today the best-posted officer of high rank on the subject of aviation.

The General believes that after the war the airplane will become as popular a pleasure vehicle as the automobile, and with its new improvements, its stabilizers and other safety devices, it will be as safe; that in the future years a business man will eat his breakfast in Boston, come to New York to business, fly to Philadelphia for his afternoon golf, and be back in Boston for the theater at night. For those who are unable to own their own airplanes, a system of passenger cars will be arranged, so that a man anxious to go to Washington may take the airplane express.

The General is a bachelor; perhaps he is waiting to take his honeymoon trip via the air route. Who knows?

Analyzing Balldom's Swatting Kings

(Continued from page 833)

When at the plate his attitude is that of a man just daring the tosser to put the ball over, but notifying him plainly that if he does so the pitcher will not relish what will follow. Joe really has one of the strongest pair of hands in baseball and his grip on his bat shows this. His style is to grasp his club well to the end, with the hands so close together that the meeting fingers almost overlap. When he swings he has the full sweep of arms and club, and the power in that stroke long since made him a marvel as a long-distance hitter. There is no strategy, no finesse about Jackson's methods. He is a slugger pure and simple and he wins out because of the keenness of his eye and the power and precision of his swing.

Ed Roush, who attracted only passing notice in 1916 when McGraw sent him to Cincinnati, even as he had that other baseball prodigy, "Heinie" Groh, unquestionably was the batting sensation of the 1917 festivities. Not only did he finish the season head and shoulders above any rival in the present league, but he held his own consistently throughout the year, proving that he was no flash in the pan. In his pose there is that which indicates alertness and nervous energy.

Many will find fault with the somewhat loose manner in which he holds his bat, but close observers of Ed's style have noted that the instant the twirler's arm goes back for the pitch, his fingers close over the club with a steel-like grip, and bat and arms move together like a single bit of machinery when the stroke is made. He is a sure, confident player, but as modest as George Burns.

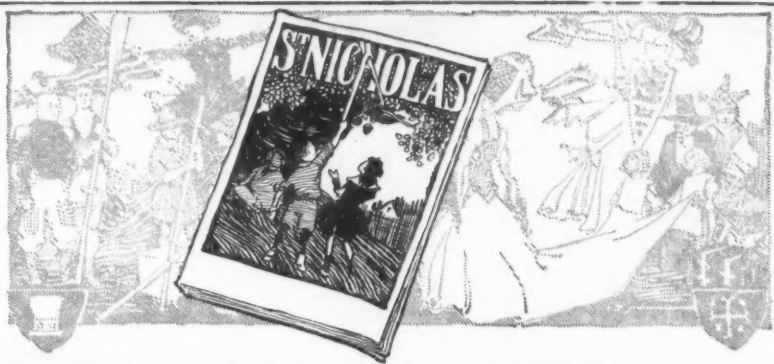
Eddie Collins, in the field and at the bat, is a bundle of nerves, almost constantly on the move as if he feared that he would burn his feet if he remained more than a few seconds in any one spot. When at the bat the novice might think that he is fearful of what is going to happen and too self-conscious, for his club is seldom idle, moving from side to side to over his shoulder and then back again. Collins's mind, like that of Cobb, works very quickly, and he seldom is too nervous to grasp instantly the purport of an unex-

pected situation and to promptly stage the action required to meet it. "Alertness" should be his middle name.

Tris Speaker, for years one of the best among the many sensational hitters in the American League, also has been one of the game's greatest fielders. He is a thorough student of his profession and by learning the batting characteristics of his rivals he long has been able to exercise an uncanny judgment in stationing himself in the field just about where the next hit ball is going to come. His actions usually are deliberate and businesslike. As he steps to the rubber he follows the custom of drawing a line in the dust with his bat, places his feet firmly, crouches a little and moves his bat slowly back and forth almost perpendicular with the ground. He makes his best hits when swinging his bat at the exact height at which the ball will cross the plate, and the particular elevated position at which he usually holds his shoulders makes it easy for him to raise his bat for a high ball or drop it for a low one with a minimum of effort. He grips his club firmly, but holds his hands slightly apart, as he explains it, to get a little more purchase.

Next we come to Cobb, or "Tyrus the Swat King," whose deeds with the bat or when circling the paths always will live in baseball history. His pose, almost invariably the same, is individual. He stands erect, right at the plate, feet close together, his bat held almost upright and his head tilted in a manner indicative of the closest attention. His grip on the club is firm and he usually has the lower end of his bat wound with tape so that it cannot possibly slip in his grasp. Note that he holds his driving hand considerably above his right. When he swings one foot steps forward in a long step, and if he connects with the ball this constitutes the first stride in his dash for first base. Nervous expectancy and alertness mark his every move and his brain and muscles act in such instant and perfect accord that he can note and take advantage of anything in the fraction of a second. You simply can't tell whether Ty will chop or slug the ball by the way he stands at the plate.

(Continued on page 845)



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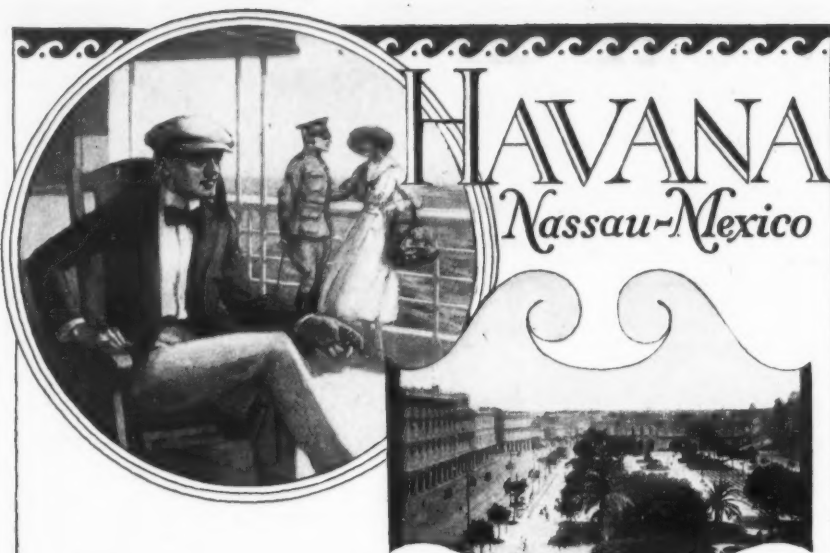
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War's Effect on Travel



Far from war's toils and remote from winter rigors, Southern California this year, more than ever, promises to be the Mecca of travelers. Perhaps no place on the Pacific coast is of greater interest than San Diego, with its mountains, beaches, lovely harbor, its aviation and government training grounds, its beautiful permanent reminder of the great Exposition, and a touch of the foreign air at its very doors—in quaint Tia Juana, just across the border in troublous Mexico. The climate is equable, the air balmy and rarefied, as one can gain from this clear picture taken from Balboa Park at an elevation of 1500 feet.

THE war has created many strange situations, but perhaps none stranger than that which places a business in such a position that it dare not seek an extension of trade. Perhaps never before in the industrial history of the world has this situation been paralleled.

When merchants in every branch of commerce are seeking to branch out and capture some of Germany's lost trade or take advantage of the demand for the products of America created by the war in every other country, at least one line of business in the United States is feeling an unpleasant war pressure. It is in railroading—one of the largest single industries in the country.

The war-needs for the transportation of troops and ammunition, the shipment of supplies to our allies and the eternal cry to economize in every quarter have made such abnormal demands on the railroads that already the backbone of our transportation system is giving under the strain. An appreciable difference is seen already in service. Many passenger trains have been eliminated entirely, and others so curtailed in equipment that traveling on them reminds one of early days in railroading, when Pullman and dining service was in the first stages of development. Everywhere one finds a lack of good service and trains late. Still we must bear with these slight hardships as necessary war evils.

Plans are now under consideration at Washington to give the railroads relief. Time only will tell us what these plans are. One idea to pool all the larger railroads and use them solely for war purposes, while the smaller roads are used for passenger traffic entirely is meeting bitter criticism in some quarters, and many believe it will not give the desired results.

When one considers that the United States has the greatest railroad mileage and equipment in the world and is best prepared to meet unusual situations, he cannot help but wonder why there is all this turmoil, when one road—the Canadian Pacific—has from the beginning of the war, carried 90 per cent. of Canada's troops across the continent, taken care of all England's Colonials from the South Seas, moved the second largest grain crop in the world, and in addition, handled the largest number of purely pleasure travelers in the history of the road. Rather an enviable record and one which, as loyal Americans, we would like to see our roads equal!

In order to keep passenger travel at a comfortable level and to keep it from making too great demands for equipment that should be rightly used for war purposes, no special low rates on trans-continental journeys are in effect—and one wonders if this will not later prove a boomerang that will lessen the dramatic force of the slogan "See America First."

Still it is not to be wondered at that there should be a rise in the cost of travel in these days of high prices. Everything else costs more, why shouldn't traveling? Even now the railroads get only \$150 for the 6,000 mile round trip from coast to coast, while the government gets the remainder of the \$162 you now pay for your ticket as its return under the new war tax act. And where your Pullman used to cost \$36 for the trans-continental trip, it will now cost \$39.60, to cover the 10 per cent. war tax on Pullmans.

The inconsistency of the present situation in the railroad world is further emphasized by the fact that some railroads are about to start an active campaign to induce persons to travel less while others are planning new and attractive features for capturing travelers other than soldiers. Notable among these is the new daily through Boston-to-St. Louis service of the New Haven Railroad, which began Nov. 25. The trip will be made in 32 hours, saving several hours over the former method of breaking the journey into two or three laps. Now one can leave Boston at 1:35 in the afternoon and arrive in St. Louis at 9:35 the next evening, or leave St. Louis 11:50 P.M., arriving in Boston at 11:21 A.M. the second morning after.

One hardly knows, these days, which way best to show his patriotism, by staying at home and heeding the cry to economize, or by traveling and keeping money in circulation and business on the move. So it's wise, it would seem, to act one's pleasure till things are more settled. It is certainly not the part of wisdom in these days to put everything on a starvation basis. The prosperity of the country largely depends upon the prosperity of the railroad and your vacation travel will contribute to that happy end.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address: Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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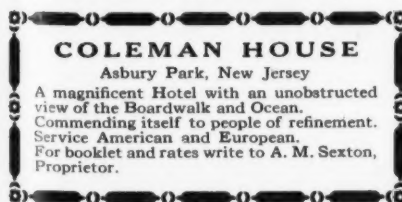
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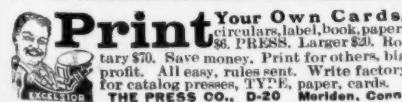
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That First Million

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LLOYD George has expressed an almost nervous anxiety to know when America's first million men will arrive at the front. Lord Northcliffe, or any English expert who has recently visited Washington, can tell him the answer. Almost one fourth of the million already is "over there." At least half a million United States soldiers will be stationed behind the trenches before spring. And the last man of the million be at the front before the middle of next summer. The American government will not allow German U-boats to retard its plans for war, nor will it permit Entente impatience to hurry a very deliberate preparation. And when the first American army takes its place in the line, the Allies will appreciate the value of this government's caution. The United States entered the war with the greatest reluctance, but no other nation in history has armed itself in such a businesslike manner. Mistakes have been made in this country as well as abroad, but the Washington War Department has avoided the blunders of the past in its plans for the training and equipment of our defenders. The American general staff knows how long it takes to transform a civilian into an efficient soldier and what the soldier needs to ply his trade in the most scientific manner. American army experts know, too, that a perfect fighting machine of a million men is worth more than an army of five million poorly trained recruits. If Lloyd George hopes to see a million Americans in the first spring offensive, he will be disappointed. But he will see a superb army of one million American fighting men hammering the German line next summer at a time when efficiency and science will be most needed by the Allies.

Thwarting German Greed

IT is a startling fact that American, English, French and other investigators have published broadcast the methods by which they obtained remedies for human ills while Germany alone has hugged her valuable information, obtained patents in other countries and accumulated wealth by trading on the misfortunes of mankind. It is necessary only to contrast the conduct of Pasteur and Ehrlich. Teutonic selfishness put the cost of a remedy for the terrible scourge of venereal diseases beyond the reach of the poor. The profits on that patent went to a factory in which it is claimed the first poison-gas shell was manufactured. It is because of these facts that the philosophically inclined discern poetic justice in the decision of the United States government to release German scientific secrets to American manufacturers. The present activities of the Federal Trade Commission under the Trading with the Enemy Act mean that, while German factories that once produced remedies for the most of man's maladies are now turning out agencies for the destruction of human life, American factories are working day and night on formulas that were once German secrets in a determined campaign to capture North and South American markets over which Germany had exclusive control. The folly of Berlin in provoking war with the western world has put an end at least to the most revolting example of German greed.

America's New War Job

RACING against time may be regarded as a form of activity in which the United States excels all other nations of the world. The idea itself appeals to every American and application of the idea to business is a national impulse. And now the suggestion has

come from interallied conferences in London that American railway experts take over the work of constructing steel highways behind the Allied front from the North Sea to the Aegean and operate thereon fast trains to beat the Germans at their own game of transporting divisions of troops swiftly from one battle-front to another. British and French officials are convinced that the new policy of close cooperation against the Germans demands a scientific transportation arrangement behind the trenches and that this department of the business of war should be handled by the nation most familiar with pioneer railway building and long-distance traffic operation. The work of American engineers behind the French front has been a striking object lesson. Recently, too, a battalion of Canadians, working under artillery fire, built fifty miles of railroad in seventy-five days. It is the belief of the Allies that gangs of German prisoners, working under American foremen according to plans and surveys made by American engineers, can tie the Italian and French first-line trenches together before next summer's big drive is launched. With a network of American-built railways for swift transfers of men and munitions behind the lines and an American-made air fleet gleaned information to govern these movements, the United States would be conducting in war just the sort of race against time to which, in normal epochs, the American genius is ideally adapted.

The Price of Idle Words

WAR Department records show numerous names of Reserve Corps officers recently placed on the "retired list." Heads of every government department in Washington, acting under special instructions, are quietly dropping from the pay-rolls men and women whose records for efficiency should bring them promotion instead of dismissal. Some of the names in both classes of the "retired" indicate Teutonic ancestry. Others are unmistakably American. Anyone having access to the files of the Department of Justice who cared to delve into the card index system maintained by the Secret Service would be reasonably certain to find a brief record under the name of almost any individual unostentatiously eliminated from the government service. Undoubtedly, a percentage of those who have gone under the axe are reasonably patriotic Americans. But they have talked too much. Some of their observations, whether expressions of sympathy for Germany or caustic criticisms of the American government, have been overheard by one or more of the army of listeners maintained by the Secret Service. Idle words, spoken without genuine conviction, have reached the records of the Department of Justice. The author of a foolish statement may be a perfectly "safe" American, but the government is taking no chances today. The foolish as well as the dangerous are included in the weeding out process that is now on foot. This is not the psychological moment for the propagation of Kultur or pacifism.

The United States a Spendthrift

DOMINANT financial interests are now advocating in Washington an arrangement to bring about a coordination of the money-raising and money-spending officials of the government. They argue that unless the brakes are put on all but the most vitally necessary expenditures the United States will become a bankrupt long before the end of the war. Practically all requests for

(Continued on page 846)



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With the Hungry in Macedonia

(Continued from page 824)

the fragments of original Macedonian homespun left on their shivering backs had been added bits of apparel picked up among the soldiers. One little girl wore the top part of a French army overcoat, while another had the tail of it draped around her like a shawl. Few of them had shoes or even wrappings on their feet, although it was cold and a raw wind blew from the north. Occasionally there would be flurries of damp, chill snow.

I told the children to go home and to come back in two hours, when I would give them food. They went, but in less than half an hour they all were back, with one hundred per cent increase in their ranks. A beanery in the Balkan mountains is a self-advertising institution!

The dirty little tots sat around the camp on pieces of rock, shivering. So I tore blankets into three pieces and gave them to the smaller children for shawls. Leeza, a blue-eyed Serb maiden of eight, told me that she had three children at home who needed coats. Later on I went to her hut in the corner of a ruined stone wall and found that she had told the truth. Her mother had been killed by an avian bomb, and the soldiers had buried her.

When the beans were done I had to scurry around for means of feeding the patrons of the restaurant, as no one was provided with mugs or plates. Two or three of the older children had rusty army ration cans; Yovan and Chitcha donated theirs, while I ran over to the Italian encampment and borrowed others, by displaying a sample and registering supplication. The good-natured "wop" soldiers thought the affair a great joke and came over with plenty of cans to help serve.

The children did not eat the pottage immediately, but hugged the dishes tightly. Hungry as they were, the poor kids first warmed their shriveled hands and empty tummies against the steaming cans. Then they ate so greedily I wished I had cooked a bigger meal.

For supper we made rice, mixed with condensed milk. The empty cans were given to the children for cups and the Italians came back with their dishes, so we made out nicely. Thereafter, each meal added to the supply of cans among the children and eventually there was enough to go around. One day little Petra, aged four, began to wail because he had not as yet received his tin can. He refused to depart even after being promised the very next available can—but two pieces of sugar sent him on his way happy.

As the boarders increased by a score or so every day and as I knew it would soon be necessary to extend the relief work to the mothers of the children, it was imperative that the meager supply of food we had brought up with us be replaced by adequate supplies from a steady source. It would be days and perhaps weeks before supplies could be sent up from Salonica, where some articles might be purchased in the local Greek markets. To wait for the goods then supposed to be coming from America was entirely out of the question.

Luckily, I had a roll of American Red Cross funds in cash. I went shopping for food along the war front and found an Italian division magazine pretty well stocked with a variety of foodstuffs, which I could buy for the Red Cross.

During the succeeding weeks we bought our beans and rice, milk and cocoa there, while the news of our coming spread through the mountains and the number of hungry stomachs continued to grow.

The delight of the children in being well fed for the first time in many moons was tempered by the daily apprehension of aeroplane raids. Often, they would spy the *Taubes* overhead and hustle to the shelter of the rocks. Always the children saw them first and generally

gave the alarm long before I could see a dot in the sky. Several times bombs lit close to our camp, but without damage.

Gradually our Red Cross station became a fixture in the neighborhood and in the simple minds of the refugee women. The service broadened. I tried to teach the mothers to help in the preparation of food and to keep themselves and their babies cleaner. They were loaded with lice, carriers of typhus. Having been through one winter of typhus, I did not want another epidemic on my hands.

It was slow, hard work. These peasants were out of their own environment and had lost their grip on household management.

I gave each of the kids a piece of soap and issued an ultimatum that if they did not turn up the next day with clean faces and hands there would be no dinner. This plan worked well for a few days. Then the children reported that they had no soap. A little detective work unearthed a scandal: the women had taken my soap and were washing Italian soldiers' shirts in the river with it for pay.

Once I distributed cans of condensed milk among the women, with strict instructions that it was for the small children who were sick. A little later a group of excited, indignant mothers called on me and said the milk was not good—they had churned it for hours and hours and it would not make cheese! It took Yovan, Chitcha, the priest, and the village mayor nearly all of the rest of the day to explain the incident satisfactorily to both factions.

An old lady in rags as dirty as her person, who claimed to be eighty-three, came to my tent one evening and insisted upon seeing me, as her mission was urgent. When I came out she wailed that her days were nearly done, that she was to die soon and would I give her a piece of sugar to sweeten the way. She got the sugar, but at latest reports had not yet started on her long, saccharine trip.

Early in the spring the supply of rice at hand gave out and I was compelled to feed the children plain milk at supper. Suddenly, one day they refused to drink it. I was worried, until I learned that their religion forbids children from eating animal foods of any kind for a certain period before Easter. Thereupon I mixed cocoa with the milk and Yovan called it vegetable soup, when he passed it to the hungry little mortals. To do this without getting into trouble, it was necessary for me to get a special dispensation from the priest, for all children under ten years. The fee was a handful of cigarettes and some sugar. But the dealings with these poor people have not been all humorous. The calendar of life in stricken districts records daily pain and sorrow.

On the day before I left Brod, a girl from a village ten kilometers away implored me to visit her sick mother. I borrowed a horse at the Italian encampment and, with the girl as guide, went to her home—a squalid hut among the only three left after the bombardment the town had suffered. There was no other woman about. Only children and a couple of old men clung to life in the adjacent houses. A few kilometers northward, howitzers and field guns kept up an endless duel. *Mitrailleuse* rolled like the snare drums of a gigantic band. The foreground was a quagmire of desolation, for this huddle was over a mile from the nearest route of army transports taking munitions to the front.

The woman lay on a piece of carpet on the dirt floor in front of a fireplace kept alight with twigs. She was about to bring into Macedonian misery another child of the East.

I thanked God, then, that I was a nurse, and that I had the Red Cross back of me with money and authority.

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Germany's World-Wide Intrigues

By W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

IF one compares the history of Europe, and more especially that of Germany during the reign of Frederick William and his son Frederick the Great, with what has taken place on the continent during the past three and a half years, he is forced to conclude that there is much truth in the axiom's "history repeats itself."

Men of vision, and those familiar with modern European history and general conditions, long ago predicted the events which have been enacted since August, 1914, and their prognostications were based on the past performances of Prussia and Prussian rulers. It was, for example,

Maria Theresa and the Kaiser's address to the Belgians made at the beginning of the present war.

The German spy system, which seems to cause surprise everywhere, had its inception under Frederick the Great, and every court of Europe was filled with its paid agents then as now. These individuals kept the Prussian government of former days regularly informed of diplomatic and other contemplated moves which might involve the Huns. It was their duty to harass in every way possible and to create dissension among the populations of countries against



The port of Santos, Brazil, the second largest coffee shipping port in the world. Germany's hold on foreign trade in South America in pre-war days was growing with leaps and bounds. Who knows but that the trade of other lands with South America had not been undermined by the network of German intrigue among the South American nations.

Frederick the Great who established the Teutonic precedent of considering treaties as mere scraps of paper if they were not favorable to the interests of the Fatherland, and as sacred scrolls if they might be construed as beneficial to the Hun.

The present German Emperor from boyhood has adopted as a sort of patron saint, idol, guide and mentor Frederick William I, with his successor Frederick the Great a strong second. William III has in many instances paralleled the crimes of his so-called "illustrious ancestors" or else extended and elaborated the principles of government and the expansion of territory along the direct lines inaugurated by them. These two rulers established and perfected the German military machine and preached the doctrine that everything else must be subservient to it, an idea which today dominates the German people. Frederick the Great ordered the accumulation of food in sufficient quantities to maintain his army in fighting condition for four years, and even when famine stalked through Europe, he had sufficient provisions for his troops. The continuation of this policy has enabled Germany to keep an efficient fighting force in the field at present against substantially all the world.

With far less excuse than that for beginning the present hostilities, Frederick the Great began a war against Austria and acquired a large slice of her territory. When the Austrian government expressed anxiety at the suspicious assemblage of Prussian soldiers near its border, Frederick the Great wrote the Austrian Queen, Maria Theresa, that in sending his troops to Silesia he had no idea of insulting Austria, but "only did so to manifest his great friendship for the reigning house of Austria; that no hostilities need be expected of his military forces, and he trusted the inhabitants would act like good neighbors." Later events proved this statement to be a deliberate lie, and one can see a striking similarity between this letter to

which Prussia contemplated any aggressive movement, a policy which is being successfully carried on today in both Russia and the United States.

Count Gotter in 1740 remarked "that fires and explosions in alien military depots and warehouses might well be considered as a token of Prussian aggression in the near future." Modern Germany, if we are to judge by the daily reports of incendiary fires and other catastrophes, has improved on the original plans of Frederick the Great, and it is doubtful if any country in the world is free from her spies, who are even yet relatively in close touch with the home government. It was a custom devised by this same Frederick the Great to bribe alien court officials and to purchase the allegiance due to their governments and rulers.

In 1741 Frederick the Great authorized his ambassador to Petrograd to confer certain estates upon a Russian general in order to win him over to Prussian interests and he added, "If this is not a sufficient inducement I will allow you to pay him as much as 100,000 thalers as well." Four years later he ordered paid to the Russian premier 40,000 thalers if "he would agree to keep Russia neutral" during the second war against Austria. He wrote a letter to his sister asking her to arrange to give Madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV, "any sum up to 500,000 thalers, or far above that sum if necessary," to secure some advantages for Prussia. Present events show that these conditions have been duplicated in recent history.

By methods equally dishonorable has Germany developed hatred for American goods and business methods in countries where our trade interests clashed, for in us she realized that she had a competitor of infinite resources and much wealth. If we are wise we will prepare a campaign of education to offset Germany's underhand and deceitful attempts to prejudice our entrance into foreign markets.

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The Urgent Call of the Red Cross

By KATHLEEN HILLS



The Red Cross is planning to make Christmas merry in the trenches. Here are shown the packages being made up and ready for shipping. Thousands of Tommies, Poilus and our own boys will receive remembrances on Christmas Day from the Red Cross and many other organizations. Judge's Trench Christmas Fund alone is sending 15,000 packages furnished by patriotic Americans.

The Red Cross

Respect the cross where'er you see
The symbol! On a church perchance!
The ancient legend used to be
It made the devil look askance!
It makes him look askance today,
And puts his patience to the test,
For he beholds its beacon ray
On Red Cross nurses' brow and breast!
In vain the demon comes from hell,
And wanders over land and sea,
In vain his cruel shot and shell
Makes warfare on humanity!

His ravages shall be repaired,
His energies shall be repressed,
The sacred symbol is declared
On Red Cross nurses' brow and breast!
You love your flag and I love mine,
But still, whatever our flag may be,
We bow before another sign
Which stands for peace and unity!
We see that sign in ev'ry land,
In North and South and East and West,
The evidence of God's command,
On Red Cross nurses' brow and breast!

HAROLD SETON.

THE Red Cross is the modern religion—the religion of pity. When humanity dropped the cross of Christ on August 1, 1914, it took up the cross of red—the color symbolic of suffering and bloodshed, the cross still representing the mercies of Christ.

Never in history has any religion done more to relieve humanity. The Red Cross knows no race, no creed, no color. It has no reward—it *lives* the teaching of Christ about as nearly as it is possible in a world where the frailties of humanity seem to be the dominating factors of life. Its members are brothers with the blood tie of the human race to unite them. The world at large is their family. Theirs not the role to judge those who are guilty of this holocaust; theirs only to soothe the suffering, aid the friendless, bury the dead and build for the future.

That they have done their work well is revealed by the very reverence in which the symbol of the Red Cross is held everywhere. It is the universal language to those who suffer, and under its banner is found refutation of Kipling's "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." Under the Red Cross all meet in the common bond of brotherhood.

Such work must have its practical as well as sentimental side, for no good can be accomplished without mighty close contact with the "root of all evil"—and in these days of the high cost of everything, the Red Cross, perhaps more than any other known organization of charity, needs the shekels. It needs them constantly and regularly—hence the great drive to be made from December 17th to December 25th to increase the membership of the American Red Cross from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000, thus raising a minimum of \$10,000,000.

But this \$10,000,000 will have one advantage over the \$100,000,000 recently raised for war work in Europe. It will not be a temporary income, for millions of those who subscribe now will remain for years members of the organization and through their renewals will create a living fund that will make possible

much relief work in the future and a great deal of the work of reconstruction and regeneration after the war.

Money is needed for hospitals, supplies, canteens and rest homes for the soldiers; for civilian relief in devastated areas of Europe and to aid the families of Americans now at the front; to care for and aid destitute children, a task that will extend over years; to teach the blind and maimed soldiers new callings and renew their faith in God; for work among the prison-camps; to purchase food for the hungry and clothes for the needy. Infinity only would cover the needs of an organization that attempts the seeming impossible.

So the call goes forth to the humblest in the land to aid their country by aiding the Red Cross. One dollar for a year's membership will not overtax your purse, even these days when calls on the exchequer are legion. And we have the satisfaction of knowing that our one dollar will be well-expended, for our Government backs the Red Cross. That is its guarantee. If you cannot serve at the front and cannot buy a Liberty Bond, you can afford a humanity bond.

And what better time to give to so worthy a cause than at Christmas, the season so fraught with good will? With your membership goes a badge of honor—a Red Cross service flag as shown on the cover of this issue of LESLIE'S—and you are asked to display it in your home or office window with a cross for each membership in the family group, and to revive the ancient custom of candle-burning at Christmas.

This year burn your candle on Christmas Eve behind your Red Cross flag and let your light so shine that any enemy within our midst will know the animating spirit of your patriotism. To join the onward movement of goodness is your great opportunity; give your children a heritage of love through a dollar membership, and if in the call for economy you present your friends with Red Cross memberships, what could be more fitting in these soul-stirring days?

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Germany Attacks Behind the Lines

(Continued from page 832)

also one of the most complex of history. The Allies are a coalition of many powers, the rights of each, whether big or little, being recognized. In the matter of unity the Central Powers have the advantage, for whatever may be the personal ambitions of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, these powers are servants of Germany's will rather than allies on an equal footing with her. The fact that so many nations are involved gives grounds for separate peace movements, and for the possibility of ending the war in this way. Our Civil War and the Franco-Prussian war are examples of comparative simplicity, because in each case there were but two parties to the quarrel. On the other hand, we have as examples of complexity the Thirty Years' War and the Napoleonic wars. The former was a prolonged struggle, involving religious and political issues of many small powers loosely held together, and was ended as various powers made separate peace. In the Napoleonic wars, France enjoyed the advantage of unity under Napoleon, while the enemy was the rest of Europe unified only in the desire to bring about Napoleon's defeat. If in this present war any single belligerent is detached it will carry with it a train of circumstances that will affect all the rest.

Separate Peace Movements

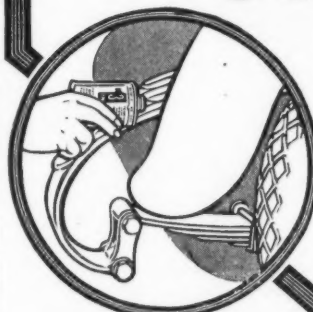
IF the Bolsheviks have their way Russia will make a separate peace with Germany, but the German Government shows no eagerness to accept the overtures of the Lenine Government at this stage. Germany is striving to thoroughly demoralize Russia and bring about disintegration of her armies. The Bolshevik régime does not fairly represent Russia, and Germany evidently fears that if she dealt with the Bolsheviks it would but give impetus to the movement to bring about their overthrow and the establishment of a strong government before the armies were disintegrated. The Allies some time ago ceased to bank upon further military aid from Russia, but even should Russia make a separate peace it would not be an unmixed evil, because of the likelihood that Turkey might then be detached from Germany. As Russia is the weak spot of the side of the Entente so is Austria the weak link in the Teutonic chain. We are still at peace with Austria, but I pointed out last week the difficulty of maintaining this fiction in the light of the executive order barring enemy aliens from certain zones. Washington dispatches suggests, however, that President Wilson still desires to proceed cautiously with Austria, upon the ground that Austria might open negotiations for a separate peace through the United States if the two powers remain technically at peace. The friction between Austria and Germany has not been overcome by the Italian campaign. The report that Germany had agreed to the consolidation of Poland into a new kingdom with the Austrian Emperor as King is probably a sop to hold Austria to the alliance. Austrian prisoners in Italy assert that Germany promised Austria peace by Christmas. The Italian drive has been checked, Christmas is almost here, and still no peace is in sight. Food and economic conditions in Austria are going from bad to worse. New diseases are breaking out due to insufficient nourishment. Count Karolyi, Hungarian Opposition leader, is in Berne, determined, as he says, to get in touch with the British and the French "in order to explain to them that we are neither conquerors nor oppressors." When talking about separate peace negotiations, Austria is the one country to keep in mind.

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what it has done for me and what it can do for you are revealed in my copyrighted "WOYH" booklet, Price \$5.00. No other expense connected with it, neither directly nor indirectly. Remit by check, money order or registered letter and I will send a copy by return mail. If you do not think it worth many times its cost, return it within ten days and I will refund your money promptly. A postal card with your address will bring further advance information if you desire it.

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Cement, etc.)	Horns and Warn-	(chains)	Spark Plugs	Theft Preventers
Clocks (dash board)	ing signals	Polishes and Body	Spot Lights	Tow Lines and Pulleys
Fire Extinguishers	Jacks	Cleaners	Thermometers	Vulcanizers
Gauntlets and	Lenses (headlight)	Radiator Covers	(radiator)	Wind Shield
Robes	Luncheon Outfits	and Attachments	Tires and Tubes	Cleaners

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225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



IRA NELSON MORRIS

American Minister to Sweden, who withdrew from large financial affairs to enter diplomatic life. At Stockholm, a center of Teutonic intrigue, he has pursued a straightforward and intelligent course in protecting American interests and has kept the State Department well informed regarding affairs in Russia.



BARON T. MEGATO

A noted Japanese financier and economist, who was lately sent to the United States as Chief Financial Commissioner to investigate international finance and economy in war-time. A probable result of his mission will be the formation of a Japanese-American Chamber of Commerce.



DANIEL WILLARD

President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who was appointed to succeed Frank A. Scott, resigned, as chairman of the recently created War Industries Board. Mr. Willard will attend the weekly conferences of the new "war council," which will aim at greater unity in our war activities.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by teletype. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

APPREHENSION still exists in Wall Street, but exactly what Wall Street apprehends, it is difficult to find out. The war, of course, with its appalling cost and continued uncertainty, tends to sobermindedness and this leads to liquidation and the accumulation of funds ready for the gravest emergency.

Some are expressing fears of the worst kind, even to the extent of a bombardment of New York or Boston or some other exposed American port by a German submarine. Even such a contingency ought not to precipitate a panic, because a raid of this kind would be short-lived. It would be ill-advised, because it would bring down on the German nation the intensified wrath of a people altogether too slow to anger.

The real cause of the prevailing hesitation to patronize the bargain counter in Wall Street is found in the general feeling that we are spending our billions, perhaps with not too prodigal a hand, but with too little co-ordination of the disbursing authorities.

Thoughtful people are asking why we should be spending in the first year of the war almost as much as Great Britain found necessary to expend during three years of struggle.

The upset in the shipping department, the failure of the price-fixing policy as applied to coal, and the discrimination in fixing prices on copper, iron, steel, and wheat and not on cotton—the commonest of all necessities—has provoked much discussion and discontent.

Under such conditions, even the tempting bargains now offered in securities formerly regarded as of the first class do not attract the number of buyers that might be expected. But there are buyers among those who were fortunate

enough to have ample cash resources at hand and who now believe that they can invest some of their surplus to great advantage and without serious risk. These shrewd investors are buying on every break, but limiting purchases to securities of the highest class.

This buying increases slowly. It would be much heavier but for the fear that prodigal war expenditures may lead to a still higher rate of interest and a severe money stringency.

Already there is talk of the issue of legal tenders by the Government, much as the greenbacks were issued during the Civil War. This always creates fear that it may ultimately involve the suspension of specie payments. But if Great Britain, after three years of warfare, has been able to maintain the gold standard, we should certainly be able to meet any emergency. We shall if our most capable financiers are consulted as freely as they should be.

This is not a market in which to sacrifice securities. It may be that some untoward circumstances may lead to a still further depression, but it is hardly written in the Book of Fates that Germany can win this war, and with its defeat the handicaps on the market will begin to disappear. It will take patience, but the successful investor always possesses that cardinal virtue.

P., ALTOONA, PENN.: At the price you mention U. S. Rubber 5's are well regarded as an investment.

A., JACKSON, MISS.: L. & N., N. & W., Gt. N., and St. Paul conv. 4½'s, are better held than sold at this time.

J., DENVER, COL.: Wright-Martin common is a fair long-pull speculation. Willys-Overland common looks like a fair speculation.

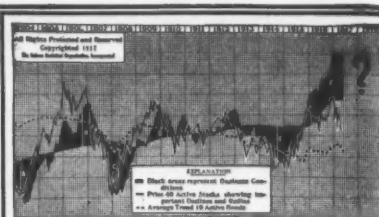
W., PROVIDENCE, R. I.: It seems advisable to even up Gt. Northern pfd. Unless St. Paul pfd. retains its full dividend it will go lower. I would rather buy than sell it. Bethlehem Steel 8% pfd. is reasonably safe.

R., CARROLLTON, MO.: Wabash pfd. A's dividend will probably be secure if the I. C. C. grants increased freight rates.

G., MOBILE, MISS.: As U. S. Steamship Company's stock is selling at about \$4 per share on the N. Y. Curb, I do not advise its purchase at \$10. The stock, though paying 9%, is still speculative.

T., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: St. Paul common's serious decline was due to falling off of income, putting the dividend in danger. An increase of freight rates will help the dividend. Just now the common is speculative.

T., UTRICA, N. Y.: American Smelting looks like one of the most attractive stocks on the market. Columbia Gas's earnings indicate prosperity and the stock is on a



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With Suggestions for Investment
will be mailed free on application to
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Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway, New York

4% basis. You might prudently average on both Montana Power is good.

A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: American Car & Foundry preferred is reasonably safe.

E., HARRISBURG, PENN.: The Penn. R. R. 4½ per cent. bonds are good to hold as an investment.

S., ERIE, PENN.: U. S. Steel pfd. and Bethlehem Steel 8 per cent. pfd. are regarded as among the safest of the industrial stocks.

D., MELSTONE, MONT.: Anaconda is one of the best of the copper stocks and perhaps the best on your list. St. Paul's future depends on the character of its earnings from this time on. It is in good hands. Montana Power has merit.

H., LANCASTER, PENN.: Midvale has had a severe drop, in common with all other stocks. The outlook is too uncertain for a prediction as to the tone of the market during the coming winter, but after such prolonged liquidation, chances favor an advance.

M., PITTSBURGH, PENN.: I do not consider Crown Oil "a reliable and safe investment." The stock is paying 2½ monthly, but is not as yet seasoned. Brokers are asking \$1.50 a share, but the stock is quoted by a New York firm at 75¢ bid, 87½¢ asked.

D., BALTIMORE, MD.: It seems advisable to hold Penn. and to even up if possible. It would be better to hold than to sacrifice O. & W. LESLIE's has consistently opposed government ownership of railroads because this has not worked satisfactorily in other countries.

C., NEW YORK: There should be a good future of Gt. Northern, No. Pac., So. Pac., C. & O., and Western Union. All had better be held than sold at a loss. We are a long distance from government ownership. With return of peace, all the above stocks should benefit.

F., SYRACUSE, N. Y.: The financial difficulties of Smith Motor Truck Corporation are not attributed to lack of business. Bankers have supplied the company with needed working capital. Earnings for the 3rd quarter of the year on common are estimated to be more than the present market price.

C., TRENTON, N. J.: The directors of American Can have declared an extra dividend 3.71% to pay up all the arrears on pfd. This clears the way for a dividend on common which has now become an attractive speculation, but insiders are heavy holders and will take their profit at the first big chance.

H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Preferred stocks and bonds of seasoned industrial and railroad corporations are good investments at current prices. First mortgage real estate and farm mortgage bonds also are desirable. You would make good use of your \$10,000 by diversified purchase of such securities.

D., SALEM, MASS.: The suspension of Butte & Superior dividends was due to the fact that the company has been sued for infringement of patent in using an ore-recovery process and must deposit its net earnings in court pending settlement of the suit. The earnings for the 3rd quarter of the year showed a great decrease. The stock is now more speculative than ever.

M., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.: Preferred stocks which yield over 7 per cent. on market price include Bethlehem Steel 8 per cent. pfd.; Corn Pds. Co.; American Woolen; American Locomotive; American Smelting & A.; American Beet Sugar; Republic Iron & Steel, and U. S. Rubber first pfd. American Tobacco at 170 and General Motors are fair speculations. Gen. Motors pfd. being better than the common. Ohio Oil is an attractive security.

M., BERNICE, LA.: I do not need to question the value of the property held by the Texas Steel Company. Its prospectus shows that the company has not as yet got into operation, and that its future is mainly a matter of faith and expectation. The stock, therefore, is a speculation. Why pay \$100 for the stock of a merely promising company, when for less money you can buy the stock of well established dividend-paying steel companies.

M. C., TOLEDO, OHIO: The first lien marine equipment 6 per cent. conv. gold bonds of the Pan American Pet. & Transport Company aggregate \$7,000,000. They are due serially Jan. 1, 1918 to July 1, 1927; in denomination of \$1,000. The company controls the Mexican Pet. and other companies. The bonds are secured by first mortgage on a fleet valued at \$21,000,000. Net earnings for 1916 were nearly 10 times annual interest on these bonds. The bonds were recently quoted to yield 6 percent.

New York, December 8, 1917.

JASPER.

FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Readers who are interested in investments, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of Leslie's, follows:

Correspondence is invited by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, from persons desiring to purchase Curb securities, Standard Oil and listed stocks for cash, on conservative margin, or on the partial payment plan.

Persons living in any part of the United States may open a savings account with the strong Citizens Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and receive 4% interest on deposits. Send for the company's free booklet L. explaining its system of banking by mail.

Secured Certificates, yielding 6 per cent., protected by valuable real estate and guaranteed, both principal and interest, are offered by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. The company has total assets of \$2,500,000. Write to it for its free booklet and full detailed information.

Prosperous dairy farmers in Wisconsin are paying 6 per cent. for capital with which to improve their outfits and increase production. Those having money to loan will do well to write for free booklet No. 21, "The Dairy Farm Mortgage," to Markham & May Company, farm mortgage investments, Milwaukee, Wis.

First farm mortgages on improved property in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and paying 6 per cent., are made a specialty by the Oklahoma Farm Mortgage Company, Oklahoma City, the oldest and

largest mortgage house incorporated in Oklahoma. On request, the company will mail to any investor its free booklet and list No. 907.

Unless an investor keeps well posted on changing business and financial conditions, now so affected by war, he cannot hope to succeed. "The Bache Review" soundly interprets the situation every week and presents suggestions for investments. It will be mailed free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

The best stocks or bonds may be bought in odd lots on the partial payment plan by a small first payment with convenient monthly instalments. Dividends are credited to the buyer and he may sell at any time. This plan is thoroughly explained in booklet 24-B, sent free on request by Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, and successors to Sheldon-Morgan Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

First mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the Straus plan, stable in value and yielding 6 per cent., are offered by S. W. Straus & Company, 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago. The bonds come in denominations of \$1000 and \$500 and most of the issues are free from the normal Federal income tax. A letter or postal card sent to Straus & Company, and asking for circular Q-703, will bring full information.

It is generally conceded that the army of small investors prevented demoralization of the stock market during the late depression. Buyers have been educated to the advantages of thrift. Most of them employ the partial payment plan, one of the best ways of buying well-seasoned securities. Present prices open many opportunities to the thrifty. To get in full touch with these, send for free booklet B-4, "The Partial Payment Plan," to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

Is Hungary the Peace-Wedge?

(Continued from page 819)

What Austria wanted more than anything else was—business. Her next step, therefore, was to lay tyrant hands on Hungary's economic interests. Austria locked up Hungary safe from international intercourse.

Austria outlined a commercial policy premeditated to scare away foreign capital from the Land of the Magyars. With the laying of the first brick under the office of the Austrian Minister of Commerce, a Chinese wall was built around Hungary. So anxious was the Austrian Government to keep foreign capital out of the Hungarian markets, not even Germany's interests were handled with gloves. Nothing was left undone to assure Hungary's perpetuated commercial slavery.

While all this was taking place, England and France were taking lengthy journeys to the farthest nooks of the world seeking new markets for the investment of their surplus capital. How was it that the master merchants of the world, the English, neglected to erect their commercial forts on the fertile plains and ore-laden mountains of Hungary and throughout the entire Balkan States, which were but a stone's throw from London?

It is not overestimating the relative value of matters when we state that England committed her greatest political and economic error in her pre-war competition with Germany by failing to seek extensive commercial relations with Hungary. Hungary earnestly sought such relations. She went a-hunting for them to England, France, and even to America, for at last Hungary was compelled to realize that under the Austrian economic pressure there was no salvation for her.

The wonderful results of the last sixty years' work proves beyond doubt that Hungary was amply justified in seeking English and American commercial relations. Even in her unfair economic combat Austria proved incompetent against Hungary. In vain did Austria force usurping commercial treaties upon the Land of the Magyars—treaties which absorbed Hungary's national wealth. In vain did she monopolize Hungary's banking system and her entire agricultural exports, for Hungary's power was in her unlimited agricultural resources.

Notwithstanding the long oppression, Hungary today, in spite of the war, is fast developing industries and her labor unions are better organized than those of any other land. Her mineral wealth is gradually being brought to light; her railroad, telephone and telegraph systems are among the most complete on the continent. The regulation of her rivers is

well-nigh completed, and Fiume, her seaport, has been turned into a prosperous up-to-date haven.

During this war in which Austria has made Hungary an unwilling actor, Austria is still succeeding in forcing Hungary to play second fiddle. But the Austrians have heard the death knell. Viennese power is on the wane. Today the 15,000,000 Hungarians form the greatest unit of power within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The shifting of power from Vienna to the Hungarian capital was foreseen by Kaiser Wilhelm even as far back as twenty years ago, when in 1896 during the Millennium Celebration of Hungary, standing at the side of Francis Joseph, he declared to the people of Budapest, "The hub of the monarchy is in Budapest." This war brings to us one grotesque surprise after another. Who knows but that this prophecy made by the Kaiser may shortly be fulfilled, for the key to peace may yet be found in another land seeking democracy—Hungary. The Hungarian people have fought throughout centuries that their fate might be directed from their own capital, Budapest. It is a national ambition, but the cards in the world's diplomatic game have been dealt against them.

England missed her opportunity in the past by not fostering foreign relations with Hungary. President Wilson has failed to make mention of the Land of Kossuth in his message of peace, but someone somewhere has erred. Who knows but that ere this war ends Hungary will once again revolt against autocratic power that imposes upon her curbed civic and political liberties. It will be a life and death struggle of an awakened Hungary. If the seething discontent against autocratic Austrian rule culminates in the establishment of the long longed-for Hungarian democracy, the key to world peace may be found in the Land of the Magyar.

Analyzing Balldom's Swatting Kings

(Continued from page 837)

Frank Baker's pose is one of waiting expectancy rather than of confidence. He has wonderfully developed wrists and forearms, and these give the power which has made him one of the pastime's greatest long-distance hitters. While waiting he grips his club easily, but the instant the pitcher starts to wind up, his fingers close down like steel clamps.

It is doubtful if anyone but a ball-player looking at the photograph of the hands of "Cactus" Cravath, the "home run king," would either recognize them or give them credit for their sensational accomplishments. His pose is that of the man about to hunt rather than that of a player intent upon sending the horsehide over the fence. It is one of the most deceptive holds in baseball. As he swings, "Cactus" grips his club firmly, but not as tightly as most others, and throws all the weight of his powerful shoulders into his stroke. Just as his club meets the ball he closes down tight with his iron fingers and gives a peculiar snap to his stroke which is all his own.

Daubert is wiry and strong, but is not built to be a slugger. He "chokes" his bat at a considerable distance from the end with a grip which really is firmer than it looks. His pose is one of constant readiness, the club connects with the ball at a splendid angle and as soon as bat and ball meet Daubert is away with a long step which accompanies each stroke.

Magee grips his bat so near the end and so loosely that it looks as if the hands surely would slip off when the stroke is made. However, he is a born slugger and wants to get the full sweep of his club when he swings it. His grip usually tightens as he draws back for the wallop, though he often throws his war-club. Close attention is the chief characteristic of his pose.



"Is it gonna be a Merry Christmas for the kids of the tenements?"

Hundreds of tenement kiddies are depending solely on the warmth of new friendships for gifts and necessities this year. Will you make a Merry Christmas for at least one of them.

UNLESS you—and other readers—generously respond to this appeal, many little children of slums are going to look in vain for tokens of Christmas Day.

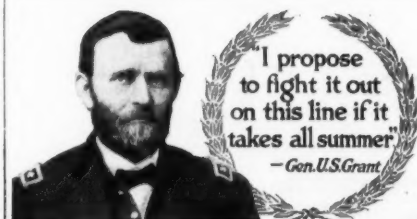
In many homes we know of there is barely enough food to sustain life, no winter clothing, no fuel, and in some cases the entire support of the family devolves upon the very boys and girls for whom this appeal is made.

WILL YOU SEND HELP FOR THESE FAMILIES NOW?

Whatever your contribution—\$1, \$5, \$100, or more—it will be used solely for relieving the distress of the poor and for providing a real Merry Christmas. Address your contribution now to:

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<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Service	<input type="checkbox"/> German
<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> Ry. Mail Service	<input type="checkbox"/> Italian
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Drafting	<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMOBILES	<input type="checkbox"/> SPANISH

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will not adhere fixedly if applied in any way which does not rub them into the pores of the surface covered, so as to permanently bind them. Throwing paint, etc., at a surface is a cheap, make-shift method, gives only a skim coat, which too often brings trouble.

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The Melting Pot

SIX police women have been appointed by the city of Hoboken, N. J.

Food-tasters are to be selected to sample the food at our army camps.

A Townsend, Mass., woman recently lost her life in a fire trying to save her employer.

In Chicago 1100 saloons have quit business because of the war and Sunday closing law.

The drought in a portion of Texas has caused losses this year aggregating \$400,000,000.

The Secretary of State of North Dakota was recently arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

A railroad forty-six miles long in Colorado has just been abandoned because it cannot meet expenses.

An authority at Des Moines declares that the war has increased juvenile delinquency abroad 54 per cent.

The war and the tendency to retrenchment threaten to leave 30,000 garment workers in New York city idle.

In the interests of sugar conservation it has been suggested that sugar be made into syrup and used in that form.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts says: "to indulge in waste in times like these is criminal in a high degree."

A 33rd degree Mason who recently died at Worcester, Mass., left \$40,000 to the Masonic home of that State.

A Brooklyn boy caught in a robbery in which three people lost their lives when the police interfered, is an ex-choir boy.

Police Commissioner Woods of New York City says that drink, drugs and poverty are the chief causes of crime.

Many miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania are said to be earning, with extra pay, as high as \$300 a month.

A private in the Alabama National Guard was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment for striking an officer.

A nation-wide movement has been instituted by the Luther Church to substitute English for German in its services.

Japan has 110,000 railroad employees receiving an average wage of 31c. a day. The average wage of an American engineer is \$5.40 a day.

A Socialist woman lecturer who was prominent on the forum in the United States not long ago, Alexandra Kollantay, has just been made Minister of Public Welfare in Russia.

Let the people rule!

That First Million

(Continued from page 839)

funds from all departments of the government are now transmitted blindly to Congress and the appropriations requested are passed almost without debate. It is suggested that a committee of trained financiers, similar to the board of directors of a big corporation, be appointed and that estimates from every branch of the government be passed on by this committee with due consideration both of the imperative importance of the various details for which money is asked and of the question of how much money can be raised to meet the demands. Similarly, it is urged that both branches of Congress appoint budget committees to consider all requests for appropriations. Less than half the appropriation bills in the House of Representatives now originate in the Appropriations Committee. The Military Affairs, the Naval Affairs, the Agricultural and other important committees that frame appropriation bills naturally regard their own items as of primary importance. A budget committee would weigh all the needs of the government and proportion appropriations accordingly. The people of the United States have been urged to practice rigid economy during the period of the war, but the government of the United States is at present the most reckless spendthrift on record.



A Word About The Caravan Man

Ainslee's is the magazine that introduced to American readers the work of William J. Locke, Jeffery Farnol and Leonard Merrick. Some day Ainslee's is going to take just as much pride in having first published the work of E. Goodwin. The December number contained his first novelette, "Such Things As Films Are Made Of." His short novel in the January issue now on sale is even more sprightly and joyous than that one. Read

The Caravan Man

Incidentally, the price of Ainslee's is now 20 cents. This is partly due to the high cost of paper. Among the writers who make the paper in this month's Ainslee's well worth its high cost are Nina Wilcox Putnam, May Edington, Eleanor Ferris, Leona Dalrymple (who wrote "The Girl of the Green Van"), George Weston, Richard Le Gallienne, Adele Luehrmann and Alan Dale.

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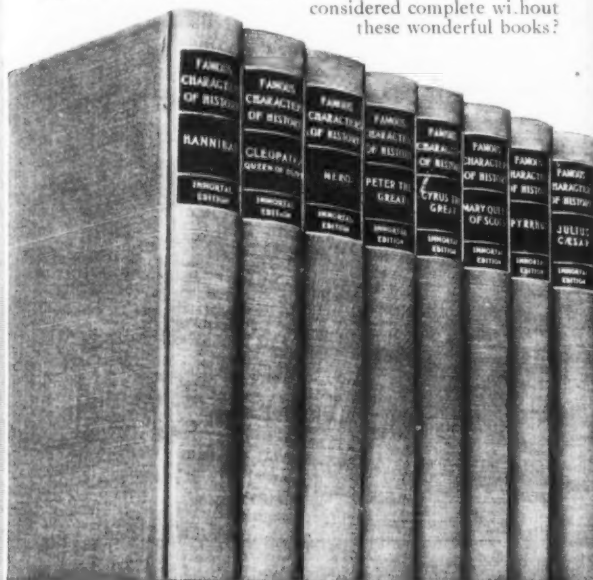
WAS SHE GUILTY?

she the innocent victim of a vulgar plot hatched in the brain of a dissolute woman and a discredited courtier, or was she a party to the conspiracy for the possession of the bauble? A populace inflamed with hate and crying for bread sealed its verdict in her blood and that of the fairest and the bravest of France.

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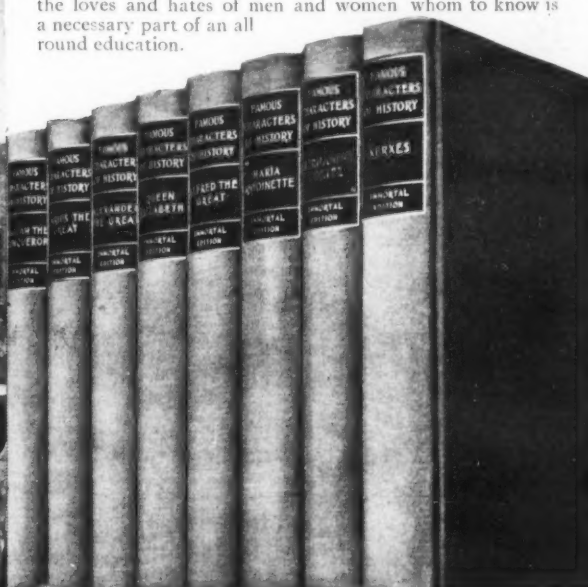


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